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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 11, and 14.

Leningrad Drive Resumed; RAF Offensive Continues; Portland Pipeline Opens

The World's Day—November 10, 1941

In Russia: Attacks on Leningrad Renewed

Attacks in Leningrad sector were resumed by German troops reported to have been withdrawn from Norway and elsewhere. [Page 6.]

Germans claimed capture of Yalta in southern Crimea 30 miles from Sevastopol, which Berlin said was being shelled.

American warnings to Finland were believed to have occasioned fresh German activity in the north.

Air and Sea: Air Offensive Continued by British

Britain's huge air offensive, begun on the night of Nov. 7 against Germany and the occupied territories, continued without let-up as RAF bombers pounded overnight at Hamburg. [Page 6.]

Italy admitted loss of two destroyers and seven merchantmen in the naval engagement with the British forces off the Italian base at Taranto. The British had claimed the sinking of one Italian destroyer and 10 merchantmen. [Pages: 1 and 6.]

New England: Pipeline to Montreal Opens

A 236-mile oil pipeline was opened between Portland, Maine, and Montreal, Quebec—the first defense pipeline in this hemisphere. [Page 2.]

Some of Yale University's maintenance workers went on strike as the C. I. O. demanded a union shop for 700 employees. [Page 2.]

Gracie Fields, English comedienne, arrived in Boston to benefit the British War Relief Society. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Mayor Tobin announced this afternoon he will file formal complaint and push prosecution on a charge of attempting to wreck his car on Election Eve against five men held by Boston police on another charge. Earlier, the men denied trying to smash the Mayor's vehicle. [Earlier story: Page 5.]

Washington: Buses and Trucks Listed by Army

Civilian owners of about a third of an estimated 5,000,000 motor trucks and buses operated in the United States have listed them with the Army.

President Roosevelt extended to the Marine Corps on its 166th anniversary "my warm congratulations on its glorious record in the defense of our country during the full course of the nation's history."

Expenditures of $1,050,557,913 for guns, armor, projectiles and other armament during the three months beginning July 1 was reported by the Navy.

The State Department added 519 more names to the blacklist of Latin-American firms or individuals dealing with the Axis powers.

The House Rules Committee cleared the way for final action Nov. 13 on sweeping revision of the Neutrality Act by unanimously agreeing to limit debate to eight hours.

The House adopted a resolution directing Representative Fish (R) of New York, to refrain from appearing as a witness before a Federal grand jury here until the House Judiciary Committee has investigated whether the Jury's subpoena served on Mr. Fish infringes the Constitutional privileges of members of Congress.

Orient: Tokyo Unfreezes U. S. Aids' Funds

United States diplomats in Japan henceforth will be permitted to withdraw living expenses from banks without permits by a special Finance Ministry regulation alleviating freezing measures, it was announced. It was understood similar action on behalf of Japanese diplomats is being taken in Washington.

The Japanese Diet's five-day special session opening Nov. 15, will be followed by the 78th general session beginning Dec. 24.

Yoshizawa, special Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, arrived in Hanoi from Tokyo. Previous reports said his staff included 300 political, technical and economic assistants. [U. S.-Britain to stiffen stand in Orient: Page 8.]

Americas: Vargas Pledges Defense Support

In Rio de Janeiro, President Vargas, speaking on the fourth anniversary of his "new state," pledged Brazil's full co-operation for a "common defense" of the Americas.

President Ortiz of Argentina, whose retirement from active duty since July 2, 1940 to recuperate has upset national politics, emerged to make a short automobile ride around the city. It was not indicated whether he would return to his office, now directed by Acting President Castillo.

Panama (AP)—The Panama Government declared persona non grata the Spanish Minister, Count De Bailen, after investigating charges that he had stated publicly during the recent Independence Day observance that he "did not see why this country celebrates its independence now under the Yankee boot."

Argentine sailors signing on alien ships that enter war zones must hereafter renounce protection of the Argentine Government, in writing.

Buenos Aires film censors rejected a German Embassy protest against the showing of three North American films: "Manhunt," "They Dare Not Love," and "Professor Mamlock."

Chile reported the United States had supported a proposal that the American Republics ask Germany to refrain from killing hostages.

Spain acceded to a Cuban request that Francisco Garcia Alvarez, chief of the Fascist Falange in Cuba, surrender at once to authorities. He had taken shelter in the Spanish Embassy.

In Great Britain: Churchill Warns Japan

Prime Minister Churchill warned Japan that if the United States declared war, Britain would also declare war against Nippon "within the hour." [Page 1.]

Equality with the Luftwaffe has been gained by the Royal Air Force, Mr. Churchill said.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Colleges Told Of Vital Role In War Crisis

Dr. Carmichael of Tufts with 31 other leaders of eastern universities and colleges confer.

Throwing into sharp focus the vital role which American colleges must play in national defense, before representatives of 32 Eastern colleges and universities, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, today opened the regional conference being held under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges at Wellesley College.

"In the present emergency, the colleges must do two things," he declared. "They must adapt their procedures where possible without educational loss, to the special needs of this unprecedented period in history, so that they may do their full part to bring victory to the nations that uphold among other freedoms free education.

"The colleges must also preserve the continuity of effectively trained academic generations in all branches of worth-while knowledge so that the postwar reconstruction, or neo-construction, of civilization may be accomplished effectively and expeditiously," he warned.

Morning Session

Wellesley's President, Mildred Helen, McAfee, presided at the morning session of the Regional Conference which brought together the Presidents, administrative officers, and faculty members of 32 eastern colleges.

Remsen D. Bird, President of the Association, and head of Occidental College, also spoke at the morning session, outlining the various demands being made upon educational institutions by national defense.

At the luncheon meeting this noon, student speakers discussed the subject, "What Are We Doing About Defense?" Dorothy C. Dann, Student Chairman of the Wellesley Committee on the National Emergency, presided, and speakers included delegates from Harvard, Dartmouth, University of Maine, Pembroke College, and Elmira College.

Three Presidents

During the afternoon session, three college presidents led the discussion groups which considered the means by which different types of colleges and universities may assume defense responsibilities.

James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, conducted a discussion on the situation at men's universities and colleges. The activities of educational and co-ordinate colleges and universities were discussed by a group under the leadership of Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University. Katherine Blunt, President of Connecticut College, took charge of the discussion of defense work in women's colleges.

Guy E. Snavely, Executive Di-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Former Axis Ships Aiding Axis Defeat

Former Axis vessels are to carry war supplies from America to Europe to help defeat their former owners, it was learned here today when the Panamanian freighter, Africander, reached Boston from New York to load for overseas.

The vessel was formerly the Italian freighter Aussa, which was tied up at New York from the time Italy entered the war until the United States Government seized the Axis vessels that were in American ports under the Ship Seizure Act.

When the Aussa was seized it was found that she had been seriously damaged by the crew. Repairs were made and she was renamed Africander, placed under the Panama flag, and armed.

Court Upsets Plan E Count In Cambridge

Court reversal of the Cambridge Election Commissioner's policy on invalid ballots today threw out of the window a large part of three days' work in the Plan E proportional representation election count and upset all totals obtained to date.

By order of Judge John C. Swift of the Middlesex Superior Court, acting on petition of one of the 83 candidates, Francis J. Roche, ballots marked with two or more first choices must be treated as valid.

In such cases, Judge Swift ruled, the vote should be counted for the candidate indicated as second choice, and should not be discarded as the Commission previously has done.

This high-explosive bomb tossed in the laps of tabulators at Memorial Hall, Harvard, came as the Election Commission thought it had completed the transfer of votes from eight defeated candidates.

Protest Likely

Two Democratic candidates, William M. Hogan, Jr., and John J. Toomey, reserved the right to protest the entire election count, they announced this afternoon.

No substantial upset in the relative standing of the 16 leading candidates is expected from the recount. A delay of several days, however, is considered likely.

The court reversal of previous policy, while appearing to involve only a minor technicality, will alter the total number of valid ballots cast, the quota necessary for election, and the surplus obtained from Francis J. Sennott, successful candidate.

Because Mr. Sennott's surplus will be changed, all nine counts completed today must be revised, each depending, as it does, upon the others.

Completion of the 73 necessary counts, formerly anticipated for this Friday, probably will not come until next week, it is now pointed out.

The court decision was rendered after Mr. Roche, Democratic can-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Navy Calls Strike Open Revolt; Churchill Backs U.S. in Pacific; Roosevelt-Stalin Talk Planned?

British Prime Minister says his nation will give aid if America fights Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Declaring bluntly that "we do not know whether the efforts of the United States to preserve peace in the Pacific will be successful," Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today that "if the United States should become involved in war with Japan, the British declaration would follow within the hour."

The war, Mr. Churchill warned, "may soon spread to the remaining fourth of the globe."

Speaking at the traditional Lord Mayor's luncheon at the Mansion House, Mr. Churchill asserted that "it would be rather dangerous" for Japan "to provoke gratuitously a struggle with the United States" in view, among other things, of the importance of steel in modern war and the difference in the two nations' steel production.

The Prime Minister disclosed that British air power was "at least equal in size and number, not to speak of quality, to German air power."

Differential in Steel

"If steel is the foundation of modern war, it would be rather dangerous for a power like Japan, whose steel production is only about seven million tons a year, to provoke quite gratuitously a struggle with the United States, whose steel production is now about 90 million tons a year, and I take no account of the powerful contribution which the British Empire can make in various ways.

"I hope devoutly that the peace of the Pacific will be preserved in accordance with the known wishes of the wisest statesmen of Japan.

"But every preparation to defend British interests in the Far East and defend the common cause now at stake has been and is being made."

After asserting that the British had "broken the morale of the Italian Navy," Mr. Churchill added: "We now feel ourselves strong enough to provide powerful naval forces of heavy ships with the necessary ancillary vessels for service if need be in the Indian and Pacific Oceans."

In the Pacific, Mr. Churchill said, "we stretch out the long arm of brotherhood and motherhood to the Australian and New Zealand people."

Audience Cheers

"It is practical proof," he said, "to all who have eyes to see that the forces of freedom and democracy have not by any means reached the limit of their power."

Mr. Churchill told his audience,

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Wide World

U. S. Experts in Danger Zones

Above: Chinese residents of Chungking cheer Brig. Gen. John Magruder, in white coat at extreme right. General Magruder is head of the United States military mission to China. Below: Maj. Gen. J. H. Burns, at extreme right, interviewed by an RAF press officer on his arrival in the Middle East. General Burns is a member of the Lend-Lease Administration staff now on duty in the Middle East.

Admiral to take steps to resume work in San Diego halted by A. F. of L. strike.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—(AP)—The Navy instructed Rear Admiral C. A. Blakeley at San Diego today to "take "necessary steps to carry work forward" on naval defense construction projects tied up by a strike of building trades workers.

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—The strike of building tradesmen of the American Federation of Labor against Navy defense projects today was termed "open revolt against the United States Government," in a statement issued by Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely, 11th Naval District Commandant.

Construction on 11 naval and marine defense construction projects costing $35,000,000 was halted today by a strike of 3,500 A. F. of L. building council workers.

"The navy will take full constituted authority to suppress this revolt," the Admiral said.

"Labor leaders have refused to abide by their national organization's agreement with the Navy and in today's continued stoppage of work they now are defying only one contractor—the United States Government.

Navy Warns Unions

"The Constitution of the United States grants to its citizens the right to free assemblage but that sacred document does not permit individuals to bludgeon the United States Government. And, I fully intend to see that certain San Diego labor leaders do not bludgeon the United States Navy!"

The strike was called despite a Navy declaration that it would import outside labor to continue work on the projects.

All contractors reported that the strike, called in support of a demand for a wage increase of $1 a day, was 100 per cent effective and that no immediate effort would be made to resume operations. Only a few workers went through informal picket lines.

Bans Further Delay

Admiral Blakely, in stating the navy could not "tolerate further delay in its vital construction program," outlined three courses of action which would be taken to effect work resumption.

1. Union labor will be given full opportunity to fill its former posts.
2. Should union labor fail to accept the invitation to return to work, contractors will be authorized to obtain employees from all available sources.
3. Finally, the Navy would terminate all contracts and accept workers under full Federal civil service provisions.

The Commandant explained that members of the Marine Corps are in readiness to augment law enforcement agencies in carrying out his orders to give labor full opportunity to return to work.

The usual guard at the Marine Base and the Naval Training Station gates is one sailor. Today, three chief petty officers and one lieutenant, wearing undress belts and armed with .45 calibre service pistols, were at each gate.

K. G. Bitter, Trades Council Secretary, asked all of the estimated 3,500 craftsmen on strike to attend a mass meeting at 10 a. m. today.

Detroit—Nearly 25,000 employees of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant, made idle Friday because of two wage disputes, returned to work today with Union heads planning to negotiate grievances with the company.

Two unrelated disputes led to the closing of the pressed steel division and the final assembly line, affecting 20,000 workers, and shutdown of the front axle department, affecting another 3,925.

Navy Takes Over

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral C. A. Blakely, Commandant of the 11th Naval District, was authorized by the Navy Department today to take title to all materials at point of origin under all contracts and to vehicles belonging to the contractors on the various naval projects following a walkout in a general strike on all naval defense construction in the San Diego, Calif., area.

"Under such action they become the property of the Government and will be protected by government forces if necessary," the Navy said.

OPM lists 123 strikes in 10 months: Page 9.

Three Anti-Axis Leaders May Hold Sea Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Plans for a personal, three-way meeting between President Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill to unify and to strengthen an all-in Allied strategy against Hitlerism are under consideration in Washington, it is learned in informed quarters.

Discussions of the value of such a conference between the heads of the three major anti-Nazi Powers—a conference which could not be announced until after it was held—has followed the return of the American military mission to Moscow.

The prospect of the consultation, which would be another session at sea comparable to the meeting between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, has been recently confirmed circumstantially in several directions and an unamplified cable today from Kuibyshev adds further evidence of its probability.

The American and British military High Commands are already keenly aware of the lack of any authoritative integration of Allied strategy plans, as already evidenced by the conflicting and cross-purpose statements on the possibility of opening a Western land front against Germany and are eager to settle at first hand vital military questions which cannot be resolved by long-distance exchanges.

Extension of Charter?

But the information here is that the conference would be designed to go beyond military strategy, would go beyond war aims; that an equal purpose would be to extend the Atlantic Charter and to obtain from Russia an authoritative definition of its own ultimate peace aims.

The exchanges between high American and Russian authorities have not reached the stage of suggesting either the time or place of the potentially most significant Allied council since the beginning of the war and when and if decisions are reached on these points they will not be disclosed.

However, the only way any clue was ever obtained to the prospective meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was for Washington and London correspondents to piece together the circumstantial evidence that pointed to its plausibility. Their mosaic of informational bits suggested only one conclusion, that the meeting was soon to be held and they proved to be right.

The following suggestive facts stand out in connection with the now discussed Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill conference:

Personal Contact Invited

1. At the conclusion of his letter to Stalin on Oct. 30, informing him that $1,000,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid was in prospect for Russia, President Roosevelt added this significant word to the

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Mediterranean: Gateway for British Invasion?

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 10 (AP)—Thousands of Axis troops destined for North Africa were believed today to have been aboard 10 Axis supply ships, all heavily laden, which were sunk yesterday by British warships in an attack on two Italian convoys off Southern Italy.

It was the greatest single blow to the Italian merchant navy since last spring, when the Axis began sending large-scale reinforcements to North Africa.

Victor Rewarded

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—A staggering blow to the Axis' efforts to keep an open Mediterranean supply line to North Africa was claimed by the British today as they rejoiced over the Admiralty's announcemnt that two Axis convoys of 10 ships and one Italian guardian destroyer were destroyed yesterday.

King George himself rewarded the commander of that action, underscoring what the Admiralty, usually matter-of-fact and slow to speak, called a "brilliant and determined action" by four British warships which rushed in to attack in the face of more and heavier Italian ships, finished the job, and reached port without so much as a scratch.

The King, it was announced, has made Capt. W. G. Agnew a Commander of the Order of the Bath for the feat of the two destroyers and two cruisers he commanded in the action.

Captain Agnew is one of the outstanding gunnery experts of the British Navy and informed sources said that might account for the Admiralty's claim that every convoy vessel was hit.

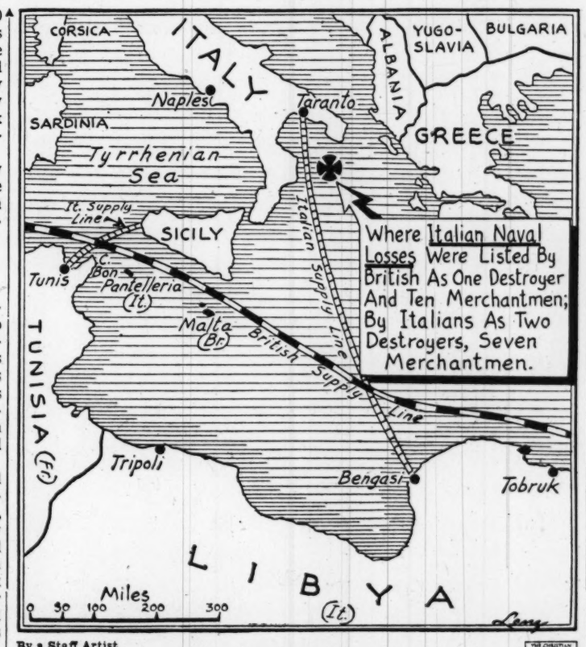
In one respect, the Italians exceeded the British claim by acknowledging that two of their destroyers were sunk and another damaged.

They declared, however, that the number of merchantmen sunk was seven and that in a retaliatory air attack a British cruiser and destroyer were struck by air-launched torpedoes.

Despite the presence of two 10,000-ton Italian cruisers with their superior fire power and Italian destroyers at least double the number of the British, the British force of two small cruisers and a pair of destroyers came off without a scratch, the Admiralty said.

The battle was fought south of Taranto, off the instep of the Italian boot.

The British warships were guided to the scene of action, off Taranto, by the reconnaissance of American-built planes.



By a Staff Artist

Scene of British Victory

The British Admiralty reports a naval victory over Italian warships convoying merchant vessels to Africa in which it was claimed 11 enemy ships were destroyed without loss to the British. The clash took place near the Taranto naval base where British torpedo planes damaged large units of the Italian fleet just a year ago this month.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain's latest action in the Mediterranean shows how cogent a factor that area remains in the democratic war strategy.

There are two simple facts behind the great effort which the Royal Navy is making to keep Premier Mussolini of Italy from actually controlling what the Duce debatably calls "Our Sea."

The first is that it is a long way around the Cape of Good Hope.

The second is that the Mediterranean area still provides numerous points at which a British offensive not only would be possible, but advantageous.

Convoys Risk Danger

British convoys continue to ply these dangerous waters. The British are short of shipping and every possible saving of time is worth the risk.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham in command of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean recently was quoted as stating that it is possible that 4 or 5 Italian battleships, perhaps 2 8-inch gun cruisers, 10 to 14 light cruisers, an undetermined number of Italy's original strength of 134 destroyers, and some 60-odd submarines are available for use.

However, it is not the Italian Navy that endangers British Mediterranean convoys. The damage inflicted, according to Italian claims, is being done by airplane attacks, particularly by torpedo planes—a weapon scorned by the Italians prior to the successful use the British made of it against Italian battleships at Taranto.

Information available from well-informed sources leaves no question that Hitler has not given up the hope of controlling ultimately

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Crude Oil Flows Across New England to Canada When Pipe Line Opens

Daily Flow Of 25,000 Barrels Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 10—Oil for Western Hemisphere defense—25,000 barrels of crude petroleum daily—began flowing from the United States to Canada today when the 236-mile Esso Portland-Montreal pipe line was officially opened here by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and A. Clarke Bedford, President of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company. It was rushed to completion in 142 days—three weeks ahead of schedule.

After almost causing an "unofficial opening" yesterday when it streaked through a broken valve gasket during preliminary tests, the oil settled down to a steady flow which, at a speed of three miles an hour, is expected to reach Canada on Nov. 17. The pipe is expected to save oil delivery time from the United States to Canada, 10 to 12 days, and release needed tankers for other service, according to construction officials.

To more than 100 guests who assembled at the little pumping station in South Portland for the opening, Governor Sewall declared the line to be "wonderfully symbolic" of progress in American industry and "a steel contact with our friendly northern neighbor."

Mr. Bedford, referring to the tanker-time saving possible under the overland operation, said there was "still an acute need for tankers" on other ocean routes.

This historic artery which is the northernmost pipe line in the eastern half of the United States, and said to be the longest crude oil pipe line ever built in New England, was completed at a cost of $8,500,000 which included the cost of 32,700 tons of 12½-inch steel pipe and the cost of building and equipping eight pumping stations. Due to lack of materials only four of the stations will be able to operate until after the first of the year when the others will be completed. Then the new line's daily capacity will be increased to 50,000 barrels, or the equivalent of 200 tank cars.

First tanker to discharge crude oil to be transported via the new Esso pipe line to the Canadian refineries, was the Esso Dover, laden with 4,326,000 gallons of crude oil from Covenas, Colombia. Because of the pipe line, this vessel will be able to load another cargo of crude at a South American port 12 days sooner than would have been the case had it been forced to deliver its cargo to Montreal.

Montreal refineries now can be fed crude oil transported from South America and Gulf ports throughout the year, thanks to the new pipe line. Previously tanker shipments to Montreal stopped as soon as ice clogged the St. Lawrence River and closed the port for nearly five months of the year.

By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern Wins Regatta

Competing for the title, "Sailing Champions of Greater Boston," the six-man crew of Northeastern won over crews from Boston University, Harvard, Boston College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tufts College in the second Annual Greater Boston Intercollegiate Dinghy races held on the Charles River Basin yesterday under the sponsorship of the Nautical Association.

Court Upsets Plan E Count In Cambridge

Continued from Page 1

didate running in tenth position, had asked a writ of mandamus requiring reallocation of 91 ballots formerly considered invalid.

The court ruled in Mr. Roche's favor. Ironically, the Election Commission originally decided last Wednesday to do exactly as it is now forced to do, but reversed its decision Thursday upon advice of Richard C. Evarts, Cambridge City Solicitor.

Word battles between Mr. Roche and Mr. Evarts featured Thursday's session, aroused several other candidates to protect, and led to the court action.

Tabulators today had begun the long process of declaring defeated the candidates with smallest number of votes. As each is officially put out of the race, his ballots are transferred to men marked as the voter's second choice.

Landis Defeated

First man to be defeated today was Dean James M. Landis, Chairman of the Plan E. Committee, who did not know that he was a candidate. One voter had written his name on the ballot.

Another one-vote candidate was James Peters, Custodian of the Cambridge Police Headquarters. Transfer of these two ballots to second choices constituted the third count in the election.

After elimination of six defeated candidates in addition to Dean Landis and Mr. Peters, the 16 candidates not yet elected were as follows:

John D. Lynch, Plan E	3,332
John H. Cocoran, Plan E	2,079
Thomas C. McNamara, Ind.	1,556
Marcus Morton, Jr., Plan E	1,469
Michael A. Sullivan, Ind.	1,408
Russell Gerould, Plan E	1,356
Edward A. Crane, Plan E	1,302
William M. Hogan, Jr., Dem.	1,073
Frank J. Roche, Dem.	1,011
A. John Serino, Plan 7	961
A. Frank Reel, Plan E	960
Hyman Pill, Dem.	946
William D. Hillis, Ind.	827
Whiting, Plan 7	798
John J. Toomey	727

Red Cross Puts Stress On Defense

More than 6,000 Red Cross volunteers prepared today to launch tomorrow the greatest membership Roll Call since the days of the first World War.

Announcing the campaign, which will continue through Nov. 30, Robert H. Hallowell, Chairman of the 1942 Roll Call of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, said that he was confident there are more than 200,000 persons in Greater Boston who will wish to enroll, thereby supporting this great humanitarian organization.

Faced with growing responsibilities in national defense, the American Red Cross this year will seek to swell its membership comparable to the days of 1917-18, when more than 18,000,000 adult members were enrolled under the Red Cross banner, Mr. Hallowell stated.

Yesterday afternoon, three high-ranking members of the clergy, representing Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths, officialy indorsed the twenty-fifth annual Roll Call in a special radio broadcast over station WBZ. The speakers were the Very Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, Dean of the Cathedral of St. Paul; the Rev. Michael J. Ahern of Weston College; and Rabbi Leo A. Bergman of Temple Israel.

For its part in the civilian defense program, Mr. Hallowell pointed out that the Red Cross has undertaken the training of 100,000 Nurse's Aides, an auxiliary corps of volunteers to help relieve the current shortage of registered nurses.

Obvious Prior Rights For This Resident Skunk

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10 (AP)—A skunk has moved into the mechanical engineering building under construction at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The animal is making his home in a steam duct, and workmen in the vicinity observe rigidly the nickname they've given him: "Priority."

In accordance with our custom

Store Closed all day Tuesday November 11

Armistice Day
(a legal holiday)

Stearns
BOSTON

Strike Forces Yale Men To Make Up Beds

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—A Union official declared today that between 400 and 450 out of 692 of Yale University's maintenance forces had struck. About half of them, he said, immediately began picketing various sections of the sprawling campus.

Although Union Organizer John J. Clark said the main issue was Yale's rejection of a demand for a Union shop by Local 142 of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, Congress of Industrial Organizations, he added, just before entering a conference, which was to seek a settlement basis, that there was a number of other grievances.

Those whom the strike call affected included janitors, maids, and utility crews.

Some students had to make their own beds this morning. There was no immediate indication that power, heat or light had been affected.

In addition to Mr. Clark, others at the conference included officials of the University, Union officers, and Morgan R. Mooney, Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

Among the workers involved, said the Union, were employees of the two powerhouses which supply most University buildings with heat and light. Persons familiar with the situation said it would be possible for the University power lines to tie in with the United Illuminating Company System, which services New Haven, but to make the necessary change from direct to alternating current would take about a day.

Yale has given no indication that it was considering this, but it has announced plans "to make every reasonable effort" to keep operating because of an obligation it feels to "student and faculty members . . . the 1,700 other employees who want to work, and the public."

Union Organizer John J. Clark says the crux of the situation is Yale's rejection of a demand for a union shop under which all employees hired would join after a probationary period.

Morgan R. Mooney, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, was coming here for a conference with Union and University personnel officials.

Yale, which has about 5,000 students counting those in the graduate schools, recognized the Union as bargaining agency for maintenance employees after an election last month in which 462 voted for the union, 143 against and 87 failed to vote.

The Yale News, undergraduate daily, called upon the students in an editorial today to stay out of dispute, remarking that "some will favor the Administration; some the Union; but any attempts, however well meaning, to translate sympathy into action will embarrass rather than aid the recipient."

It warned also against "sophomoric humor . . . student rowdyism and incessant complaining."

One student wrote the paper that he believed most undergraduates sympathized with the University and would be willing to make their own beds and "in a Lincolnian way, to study by firelight or candlelight."

Four students were seen patrolling streets near the campus last night carrying lighted candles.

Elaborate Plans For Inauguration Of Tobin Made

Inauguration of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on Monday, Jan. 5, the first inauguration of a re-elected Mayor of Boston in 38 years, will be just the same as if a new Mayor were taking office, the Mayor's Office announced today.

The most formal event in the City Government procedure, the inauguration is customarily held at Symphony Hall. Distinguished guests on the platform appear in formal dress, and tall hats are in evidence.

The Mayor is sworn into office by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and then the Mayor, in turn, swears in the members of the City Council. Following the ceremonies, to which a large number of guests are invited with reserved seat tickets, the Mayor usually gives a luncheon for the City Council.

The ceremony always occurs on the first Monday in January. Mayor Tobin is the first Mayor to succeed himself since Mayor Patrick A. Collins was inaugurated in 1904, and the first Mayor in the history of the City to be elected for eight consecutive years as Chief Executive.

Special Connecticut Vote

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley today issued a call for a special election in Connecticut's Fifth District on Dec. 16 to name a successor to former Representative J. Joseph Smith (D). Mr. Smith resigned recently after being appointed a Federal Judge in this State.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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By a Staff Photographer

Gracie Fields

English comedienne, who is in Boston for a performance at the Boston Opera House tonight for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

They Threw Onions at Gracie In England—a Real Tribute

If there's an extra zip to the air today, Gracie Fields, English comedienne, may have something to do with it.

Anyway, she's in Boston for a performance tonight at the Boston Opera House for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

She arrived by train from Toronto, Canada, where she interrupted a series of performances all across the country to make this Boston appearance, Miss Fields will complete her Candian tour in December in Vancouver.

This American trip is a picnic, however, compared to the hop-skip-and-jump, six weeks, nonstop tour of the English factories that Miss Fields took before coming to this country in August.

"Don't know how I ever did it. It was a miracle how me voice stood it," she admitted in an interview at the Hotel Statler, turning the accent off and on, and leaving it running most of the time.

During those six weeks, Miss Fields said she played to over 400,000 people, appearing in the half-hour between shifts at factories all over England. "If I'd a'been doin' it for m'self—well, I just couldn't 'ave done it. But when you're playing for people who adore you—and they do—you've got to give them your best, and even better than your best. And I was able to give them a good show every time."

Did they like it? Well, bless your heart, they threw oranges and onions and chocolate bars at her That's demonstration of real affection in England these days.

"At one canteen we played for six bars of chocolate," she related, telling of the strenuous itinerary of the tour during which they covered 150 miles a day, and one day even traveled 280 miles to their destination.

Miss Fields revealed that she came very near to being a Worcester girl instead of English from Lancashire in the North of England. Her father was from Worcester, went to England, met her mother and married. They were going to come back here, but then Gracie came, and her mother was skeptical about America. She doubted that they'd have the proper facilities for bringing Gracie into the world in such a wild country as that.

She has relatives in Worcester, Miss Fields said and expressed the wish that she were going to be here longer so that she might see them.

Blond, slight, and a born comedienne with quips as natural to her tongue as the time of day, Miss Fields posed for photographs, funny and serious, with equal facility.

Her program in Boston today includes luncheon aboard a British ship at the Navy Yard this noon, and she is scheduled to return to Montreal tomorrow to resume her Canadian appearances. J. R.

OPM Train Is Off For N. E. to Spread Defense Contracts

Painted red, white and blue, a special train leaves Washington this afternoon for New England to get more small manufacturers into defense production.

The tour is designed by the Office of Production Management to spread defense subcontracts and contracts. Similar trains will speed to the middle and far west. The New England special, after finishing here, turns south to Tampa, Fla.

By this device many of the small men of this area are expected to obtain the best view they have yet had of their chances of working into the defense program.

During the one-day stands the OPM party will mostly make, spokesmen of small factories will be advised as to whether their plants appear suited to defense production and if so, how to go after the business.

Visiting manufacturers are required to bring with them information about their facilities. They can obtain admission to the train by writing to the nearest field office of the OPM Contract Distribution Division. The general public will not be let in on the show.

Each special will carry exhibits of defense equipment and parts needed, which will be supplemented by blueprints and specifications. Six cars will be filled with defense samples and conference tables, while two cars will supply living quarters.

The party in each sase will consist of 16 Army officers, nine Navy officers and representatives of the Maritime Commission, and eight of the OPM.

Officials from the Boston field office of the OPM Contract Distribution Division, familiar with local problems, will travel with the train in this area.

The first stop in New England will be made at Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, the last at Waterbury, Conn., two weeks later. The full itinerary follows:

Nov. 13 and 14, Bridgeport; Nov. 15, Providence, R. I.; Nov. 17, Lynn, Mass.; Nov. 18, Portland, Maine, Nov. 19, Bangor, Maine; Nov. 20, Berlin, N. H.; Nov. 21, Rutland, Vt.; Nov. 22-24, Worcester, Mass.; Nov. 25 and 26, Springfield, Mass.; Nov. 28, Waterbury, Conn.

New Liner Polk Loading in Hub

Completing the seven new combination passenger and freight vessels of the C-3 type, ordered by the United States Maritime Commission for the American President Lines' round-the-world service, the President Polk is in port at Boston today, to load its first cargo.

Built at Newport News, Va., at a cost of about $2,000,000, the 9,256-ton vessel, came direct to Boston after delivery to the Lines, and brought 53 guests including officials of the company from San Francisco, New York and Boston.

Three of the seven ships have been acquired by the Navy, and the other four are now operating under house flag of the American President Lines. The last of the seven, the President Polk, is to sail tomorrow under command of Capt. Frank Dutton, calling at New York, Cristobal, Balboa, California ports, Hawaii, Shanghai, and other ports en route to New York, to complete the world-girdling voyage.

Armistice Day Themes to Put Stress on Unity

With national unity and renewed defense of democracy the keynote, communities of Greater Boston and all New England will turn from routine activities tomorrow to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of the World War Armistice.

Veterans from all over Massachusetts, some 6,000 strong, are scheduled to march in Boston's parade, which is to start at 2 p. m. tomorrow at Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street. The parade is under auspices of the Massachusetts Department of the the American Legion. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other prominent persons are scheduled to appear at the reviewing stand.

Various veterans' bands will participate in the parade.

The New England War Mothers will hold a memorial service on the State House steps at 1 p. m. The band of the House of the Angel Guardian will furnish music. Mayor Tobin and others will speak.

Emphasis on Unity

Emphasis on national unity took a dramatic turn today when 38 Massachusetts union officers released a statement pledging labor's "full support and co-operation with its strong right arm and its blood, if necessary" to stop "and smash" Hitler's Germany. The statement called for a blow against Hitler now, while he is engaged on the eastern front. "The people of Russia are fighting tooth and nail," the statement declared. Heading the list of signatures was that of Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In a radio speech scheduled for delivery this afternoon, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill called for an end of "unnecessary partisanship" in international relations, a "better break" for small industry, a ceiling on prices of necessities, cooling-off periods for labor disputes, honest public information about the war situation, more frankness in official dealings with the public, and an end to attacks on the soldiering ability of our young men.

Soldiers Assigned—Forty soldiers from posts throughout the First Corps Area (New England) have been assigned by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Corps Area Commanding Office, to attend course in repair and maintenance of motor vehicles. The courses begin today at the Quartermaster Motor Transport School, Holabird Quartermaster Department, Baltimore, Md. Additional men will be sent to the school at intervals in the future.

Thirty of the men will take the school's general mechanics' course of two months' duration while the other 10 will be enrolled in the specialists' course which consists of three months' advanced training.

Twins Sponsor Boat—Sponsored by Jane and Noreen Brannan of Arlington, Mass., seven-year-old twins, the Valor, which is the eighth minesweeper built for the Navy by the Snow Shipyard, was launched at Rockland, Maine, during the week end.

Recruitments—Springfield, Mass., had during September the fourth highest ratio of recruitments in the Nation, with a percentage of 12.06 per 100,000 population in its area.

Des Moines, Iowa, was first with a mark of 17.53; Portland, Oregon, was second with 14.49, and San Francisco third with 13.41.

New Theater—The Army's new theater at Fort Dawes in Boston Harbor was dedicated at a special celebration last night. The building is equipped for stage and screen performances to be held frequently for enlisted men. Entertainers from various night clubs and other attractions in Boston participated in the affair last night.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Leonard Carmichael

President of Tufts College, who spoke at the morning session of the Regional Conference under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges held at Wellesley College today.

Colleges Told Of Vital Role In War Crisis

Continued from Page 1

rector of the Association, presided at the presentation of reports from various discussion groups late in the afternoon, and tea at the home of President McAfee brought the sessions to a close.

The Delegates

The 32 colleges and universities which sent delegates to the Regional Conference were: Bates College, Bennington College, Boston College, Boston University, Brown University, Colby College, Connecticut College, Dartmouth College, Elmira College, Harvard University, Holy Cross College, Middlebury College, Mount Holyoke College, Occidental College, Pembroke College, Russell Sage College, Saint Joseph College, Saint Michael's College, Simmons College, Skidmore College, Smith College, Springfield College, Syracuse University, Tufts College, University of Maine, University of New Hampshire, Wells College, Wellesley College, Wesleyan University, Wheaton College, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Taking cognizance of the vast changes which would be imposed on the American educational system should the United States be compelled to make sacrifices in any sense commensurate with those already made in Britain, Dr. Carmichael added that "any plan concerning the relationship between the colleges and the emergency must be subject to quick amendment as conditions change.

"Above all," he continued, "it seems especially significant that all of us who are interested in the maintenance of the values and standards of civilization should see to it that even students who decide that they must in this period concentrate upon technology should also be induced to study as many aspects of the social sciences and the humanities as possible.

Well Combine

"Where possible, colleges and universities may well combine frank military or naval training with their regular course work. In this period it seems to me especially important to recognize that that basic plan of the army and navy reserve officers training corps in many of our colleges is a sound one. By this plan it is possible for young men to go forward in the liberal arts or engineering field and at the same time prepare themselves for emergency duty as reserve officers."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Dorchester Women's Club, 38 Centre Street, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Concert by Einar Hansen, violin, accompanied by Miss Edith Stearns, piano. At the Sears Memorial Gallery, Waltham Public Library, 8:15 p. m.

Benefit program to aid British civilians sponsored by the British War Relief Society, Gracie Fields, British comedienne, will present her comedy routine and songs in a program at the Boston Opera House. At 6:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Museum Treasures" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Surveys Urged For Threat Of Closed Plants

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Disclosure by a survey that seven of Clinton's factories are threatened with closing for lack of raw materials will doubtless initiate similar surveys in other Massachusetts cities, Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, announced today.

Mr. Cooke reported that his organization, which has been militantly striving for help to keep small plants open, is promoting such surveys.

"Isolated cases of small business facing a shutdown are not enough," Mr. Cooke said. "If everybody in this danger is organized, then the State is going to get somewhere.

"What the small men need is defense orders or allocation of materials. The first thing to do is for the small manufacturers in communities which otherwise may suffer to find the facts. Then we may get up a delegation headed by Governor Saltonstall to go to Washington to ask for the proper relief.

Face Welfare Load

"Unless our industries are kept open and working, many communities will face a tremendous welfare load."

The Clinton survey was originally proposed by workers who felt their jobs were not very secure since defense orders were not coming in, and went to the Board of Selectmen to see if anything could be done, Mr. Cooke said.

The local manufacturers got behind the idea, and as no money was on hand for the survey, one supplied the paper, another the mimeographing, etc. Each made a signed report on the situation in his factory.

The committee making the survey was headed by a minister Mr. Cooke added, and the inquiry was carried through by the Board of Selectmen. This is what the investigation brought out:

Within 30 to 60 days there will be a serious shortage of all metals, paper. chemicals, lumber, plastics, and rubber thread products.

One third of the factories have a marked shortage of essential materials at the present time.

Approximately 7 per cent of the Clinton workers are working on defense orders.

Nearly one half of the workers in Clinton will be affected in the next two months if a substantial increase in raw materials is not forthcoming.

In seven out of 15 factories, 100 per cent of the workers employed will be facing a lay-off if materials are not received.

Additional Surveys

The first additional surveys will take in Fall River, Lowell and Haverhill, it is hoped by the Smaller Business Association.

As these surveys multiply, the Association looks forward to obtaining a picture of the emergency in Massachusetts and then in New England.

"It may be that the mayor or the Chamber of Commerce or some interested group will conduct the survey in a community," Mr. Cooke noted. "No particular agency is needed. Whoever takes the ball and carries it is sufficient in that town.

"One of the troubles of the moment is to get enough manufacturers to realize what is coming Once they get really stirred to the possibility of their own plants being shut down, they will join in meetings.

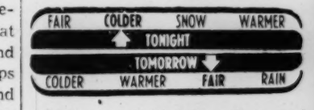
"Then a community will know the facts, and if you know the facts, you can get somewhere.

"But a community has to exert definite self-help before anybody else can help it.

"The members of our Executive Board are prepared to go to communities, to tell their meetings what our experience has been, and then to help in organizing state-wide action."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; lowest temperature in the city near 35 degrees and in the western suburbs near 28 degrees; Tuesday fair and about as cool as today; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy, occasional light snow in the mountains of the north portion; fair in south portion tonight and Tuesday, colder in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair, no important temperature change.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to occasional fresh westerly winds tonight and Tuesday; scattered to broken clouds with good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	41	New Orleans	54	48
Chicago	33	31	New York	39	38
Denver	33	32	Norfolk	46	38
Kansas City	28	27	Philadelphia	39	34
Los Angeles	59	57	St. Louis	31	30
Miami	55	53	San Francisco	53	51
Minneapolis	24	24	Washington	41	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 10.
B—Minimum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:16 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3:54 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:57 p. m.

Defense Role Discussed

By a Staff Photographer

College Presidents in Conference

(Left) Remsen D. Bird, President of Occidental College and the Association of American Colleges, holding a Regional Conference today at Wellesley College to discuss the role of the liberal arts colleges in the national defense program. (Right) Mildred Helen McAfee, President of Wellesley College, who presided at the opening sessions of the Conference.

Speedy Neutrality Vote Is Predicted in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The Roosevelt Administration is already preparing to make use of the broadened powers under the revised Neutrality Act.

Congressional leaders told President Roosevelt at a White House conference today that they have the votes to pass the far-reaching measure.

By the end of the week, with prospective House enactment on Thursday, the way will be cleared for American merchant vessels, armed and manned by American sailors, to carry war supplies under convoy of American warships right to the ports of hard-pressed Britain, Russia, and China.

Six Administration congressional leaders conferred with the President this morning and forecast that the changes approved in the Neutrality Act by the Senate on Friday would be accepted by a substantial majority of the House before the week is out. The development will come at a strategic time.

For just as American defense output is reaching the long-awaited mass production stage, the German advance against the Soviets has weakened or wrecked part of their industrial production. To supply the lack in weapons and in petroleum, supplies from the United States will be acutely needed. Modification of the Neutrality Act will remove legislative obstacles to this aid, though the physical problem of transportation will remain.

The neutrality revision bill now comes back to the House where it started from, but in a greatly broadened bill will be smaller than merely gave the right to arm merchant vessels. It was passed Oct. 17, by vote of 259 to 138. Only 21 Democrats voted against it. The Senate has now enlarged the scope of the measure by wiping out sections hitherto prohibiting American merchant vessels from entering war zones.

Smaller Margin Seen

Leaders acknowledge that the majority in the House on the breadened bill will be smaller than for the original draft. Most observers put the ultimate majority at between 50 and 100 votes, though there is a disposition by some to reduce the total.

The Far Eastern situation is involved in the debate and may increase the prospective majority. At any rate, Administration officials are urging a large vote to convince Japan that America is united on its foreign policy. Isolationists, on the other hand, are active in preparation for the final test, now tentatively expected Thursday.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who has charge of allocating time for the isolationists in the debate says that a number of Democrats have asked for time to voice their opposition. He said if the opposition got as many as 65 Democratic votes this "war measure" will be defeated.

Details of the House debate were worked out today by the Rules Committee providing eight hours of discussion. Debate will start Wednesday and end Thursday.

While the Rules Committee was discussing the matter, Representative Eugene E. Cox (D), of Georgia, a vigorous critic of striking unions, demanded that Congress hold up all future Administration foreign policy legislation until the President recommended anti-strike legislation.

Rules Committee Chairman Adolf J. Sabath (D), of Illinois, a strong supporter of labor, acknowledged that he was "for some sane, strong position to be taken" regarding strikes. Mr. Cox charged that the nation is in "no mental attitude for war and is being led to the slaughter." Under these conditions he denounced strikes and said American security depends on an all-out effort for arms production at high speed.

Chinese Women Present Pandas As Thanks to U. S.

CHUNGKING, Nov 10 (AP)—In a 15-minute ceremony yesterday Mmes. Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung presented two pandas, the thirteenth and fourteenth ever reported captured, one each to the United China Relief Organization in the United States and the Bronx Zoo of New York City.

The American-educated wives, respectively, of China's Generallissimo and Finance Minister, presented the rare animals to John Tee-Van of the Bronx Zoo. Also present was Dr. David Graham, curator of the West China University Museum, who figured in the deal for the pandas, a five-month-old female, and captured the other, a male from eight to ten months old.

Madame Chiang said that as a way of thanking China's American friends for "alleviating the sufferings of our people and binding our wounds," the Chinese were presenting "this chubby pair of comical black and white furry pandas."

"We hope," she said, "that their playful antics will bring as much joy to American children as American friendship has brought to our Chinese people."

Army Hat Bids Slated for Probe

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Government investigation of bidding contracts for Army hats and caps was announced by Assistant United States Attorney Edward A. Kallick.

A Federal grand jury will start the investigation Nov. 12, and it probably will take two or three weeks, he said.

Subpoenas have been sent to about 25 hat and cap manufacturers, and also to national and local officers of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Mr. Kallick declared.

The contracts to be investigated were with the Quartermaster Depot here. Mr. Kallick said many of the manufacturers involved are from Philadelphia, some from New York, and one from Kansas City, Mo. He did not disclose their names.

America—Freedom to Play

Museum of Modern Art

Picture Typifies Theme of Camera Contest

This "Three Kids and a Sled" was one of the prize-winning photographs in the competition in camera expressions of the topic of liberty with 95 pictures from 16 States. This photograph was by Philip Fein of 4170 Seventeenth Street, San Francisco.

'Image of Freedom' Focused by Cameras

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A camera-conceived "Image of Freedom," composite of individual expressions on this theme in America, is the focus of 95 photographs by 64 photographers from 16 States, which went on view for a month at the Museum of Modern Art here last week. The exhibition will continue through Jan. 4, when it will be sent on tour throughout the country as an interpretation of American freedoms.

The result of a Nation-wide competition, each exhibit is a $25 prize-winner and each pictorializes a facet of the American way of life. David H. McAlpin, chairman of the Museum committee on photography, said the contest was experimental and conducted as a challenge to photographers to find concrete expression for an abstract ideal.

"Some chose to represent freedom by portraying in landscape the vast natural resources of our country," he continued. "Others felt that the key to freedom is to be found in the betterment of living conditions by a beneficent government. To others, freedom of expression seemed most important: freedom to protect, freedom to live the way one wants to, freedom to work with pride and craftsmanship, and to enjoy the leisure hours without regimentation.

"There are no abstract symbols among these photographs. They form a composite picture of a country where freedom is enjoyed by the many. In whole, it represents what a group of citizens feel to be worth defending and preserving for the future."

With a limit of five awards to any one contestant, four awards went to Walt Sanders, New York City, and Brett Weston, Santa Monica, Calif., while several won two or three. The competition was open to both amateur and professional photographers.

Among the ideas interpreted are freedom of enterprise, worship, play, race tolerance and the opportunity of Americans to live out their lives "without botherment," as one caption put it. The all-embracing theme also finds expression in peaceful country scenes, aspects of city and town life, of forests and factories, farming, and industry.

Union Giving Via Red Cross

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Declaring it was wholeheartedly in favor of contributing funds to aid Russian relief, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, one of the most important units of the American Federation of Labor, will give through the American Red Cross rather than through the Russian War Relief, Inc., it announced today. The union bases its stand on the charge that certain high officials of the Russian War Relief have been closely affiliated with the Communist Party and "front" organizations.

This charge was denied categorically by Edward C. Carter, Chairman of the Russian War Relief and Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He declared that no officer of the relief group was identified with the Communist Party or any "front" group.

In a one-paragraph announcement of a $25,000 donation to the Red Cross, David Dubinsky, President of the Union, declared that they had decided to make its contribution through the agency that "offers best assurance that the full amount will reach the designated purpose of medical aid to the much-suffering and battered heroic Russian people defending their homeland against the Nazi invaders." He said the Union seeks to raise a total of $100,000 for Russian relief.

The Union's press representative, who requested that his name be withheld, was more specific in his explanation. Declaring that the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is "militantly anti-Communist," he said the contribution went to the Red Cross "because we would rather do that than hand it over to a new agency which we are not quite sure is absolutely clean and clear of Communist Party influence."

"Although the Russian War Relief has a lot of people that are very substantial and important," he continued, "we're not sure that the money would be handled by people in whom we have faith and trust—from a Communist viewpoint."

Picking up the gage thrown by the Union, Mr. Carter said that Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, is Treasurer of the Relief group. "Anyone willing to look up his antecedents would know that none of the relief funds was going to the Communist Party," he added.

The Russian War Relief group has raised $250,000 toward an initial goal of $1,000,000, he said.

Among prominent directors of the group are Charles C. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thacher, and Allen Wardwell, and among its supporters are listed Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Circuit Court Judge Julian W. Mack, Grover A. Whalen, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Jacob Riis, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Clark M. Eichelberger, Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, the Rt. Rev. H. W. Hobson, Stanley M. Isaacs, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. Alexander Loudon, and William A. Neilson.

Vichy Expects Axis Meeting To 'Launch' New Order

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 10 (AP)—Well informed French sources said Nov. 8 they considered that a call might be issued soon by Germany and Italy for a general European conference to organize Continental collaboration.

While these sources said that nothing "precise" was known in Vichy, such a call was considered likely in the view of the present trends in Europe.

(German spokesmen in Berlin said today that reports from London of a Continental conference to be held soon at Vienna to announce founding of the new order were nonsense. They said Hitler had no need of multi-sided conferences.)

French sources said indications of a general European conference were based mainly on the aftermath of recent talks between Adolf Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

Find Indiana Fence Alongside Road; It's New U. S. Center of Population

CARLISLE, Ind., Nov. 10 (AP)—The new center of population of the United States is a fence post alongside a blacktop road two miles southeast of this southwestern Indian village.

It is a corner post, with a winter wheat field on one side and a bluegrass pasture, complete with cows, horses, and two mules, on the other. Across the road is a corn field.

The new population center, decided by the Census Bureau at Washington, is in a region of rich, black farms at the edge of Indiana coal fields. Most of the residents of Carlisle and the surrounding rural areas are natives. Carlisle was founded in 1815.

Owen W. Collins and his wife live on a farm nearest the new center. He operates a 225-acre farm on land which has been in the Collins family for three generations. Mr. Collins said, "Nothing very exciting ever happens around here," and "so far as I know there never even has been an automobile accident beside that fence post."

Carlisle depends almost exclusively on agriculture to feed its 800 residents. The only industry is a three-man manufacturing plant.

The new population center, as decided by the Census Bureau, is not the middle point from which an approximately equal number of people live in each direction. The selection was made by picking the spot on which the map of the United States could be balanced on the point of a pin if every living person had the same weight. Under this formula—because of the fulcrum and lever principle—one inhabitant of a state far away from the center in one direction might offset two or more persons living closer to the center of the opposite direction.

The new center is about 13 miles west and about 7.9 miles south of where it was in 1930, and about 602 miles west and 22.5 miles south of the center determined in the first American census in 1790.

Showdown Seen On War Issue

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the America First Committee, said here that "although he persistently refuses to submit the question of peace or war to Congress in the only honorable way, the President is swiftly advancing to a point where he can no longer disguise the real issue."

"The showdown may come this week when the House of Representatives votes on the Administration's proposal to send American ships into war zones," he declared in a statement.

"Ten Senators who had previously supported the President's foreign policy broke with him on this issue in the Senate. If there is a corresponding reaction in the House—where non-interventionist strength has been gaining steadily—the President's proposal may be soundly defeated."

General Wood also announced the addition of three new members to the national committee—William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray, former Governor of Oklahoma; Gregory Mason, New York University professor of journalism, and Dr. John A. O'Brien of Notre Dame University.

Hillman Urges Labor to Slow Up on Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—A warning to the American people that they must stop thinking in terms of "business as usual," and to labor that it must shelve its policy of "strikes as usual" if Hitlerism is to be defeated, was on the record today, sounded by Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management.

Speaking at a dinner in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Commodore Hotel last night, Mr. Hillman said there must be the closest collaboration of government, labor and industry if the United States and world democracy were to come out victorious in the struggle against totalitarianism.

The dinner, held under the auspices of the Labor Division of Ort, world-wide organization devoted to relief of Jewish war victims, brought together representatives of 1,000 local unions, both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, with a total membership of 2,000,000, to honor Mrs. Roosevelt.

"I don't mean the abolition of the right to strike," Mr. Hillman declared. "I mean that the right should be held in abeyance until every government facility of conciliation and mediation has been exhausted. The less we use the right to strike now the more effectively we safeguard it for the future.

"We know that anything that hinders defense hurts labor, for anything that hinders defense helps Hitler. We have learned from the bitter experience of others that the triumph of Hitlerism means the death of free labor. Upon our skills and energies, upon the ingenuity and devotion of free American labor, in large part, rests the hope of free peoples that the forces of Hitlerism will be turned back. American labor will not fail and dare not fail."

Mr. Hillman said that during a recent inspection of defense plants he found "a new kind of thinking both among workers and employers—a new awareness that we are living in a different kind of world." To survive in this new era, he declared, those who love freedom must put aside cherished rights for the emergency.

Both George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., and James B. Carey, Secretary of the C. I. O., joined in pledging labor's united support to the defense program and to the job of defeating Hitlerism. Both gave high praise to Mrs. Roosevelt as a force for good citizenship, as did Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, and Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti of New York State.

Leaders Back Hull Peace Step, Oppose Hoover View on Finland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — Strong support for the United States Government's pressure upon Finland to negotiate a separate peace as offered by Russia and disagreement with former President Hoover for opposing this step has come from seven nationally-known leaders in a statement issued by the Fight for Freedom Committee.

All have long been sympathetic with Finland, were identified with the Finnish War Relief Fund campaign in 1939 and one is a former member of the Hoover Relief Commission to Belgium.

The seven are Carrie Chapman Catt, famous woman suffragist and former Honorary President of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; Marquis W. Childs, journalist and authority on Scandinavia; Dr. Frank Kingdon, former President of the University of Newark; H. B. Elliston, Associate Editor, the Washington Post, and author of "Finland Fights"; Dr. James R. Angell, educator, psychologist and author; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist and Nobel prize winner, and Oliver C. Carmichael, former member of the Hoover Relief Commission to Belgium.

Response to Telegram

The support for Secretary of State Cordell Hull's stand came in response to a Fight for Freedom telegram sent individuals prominent in the Hoover Committee.

"Our organization stands behind Secretary of State Cordell Hull's proposal for ending hostilities in the Russo-Finnish war," the wire declared. It asked them to express their opinions on the subject.

"I am convinced the mass of the Finnish people are desperately eager to withdraw from the war since they have suffered terrible losses," Marquis Childs asserted. "On the other hand their government is virtually a vassal of the Nazi forces now in Finland, forces I have heard estimated as high as nine divisions.

"I hope that action can be taken to end war and yet not result in the destruction of those various forces that are working in Finland for peace and democracy."

"My heart and my head are in conflict over Finland," Mr. Elliston said, "but the times are too crucial to permit of divided loyalties. I believe Hitlerism is such a demonic menace to our civilization that we must fuse our foreign and domestic policy against it. Therefore my head supports Mr. Hull's statement."

Other Replies

Mrs. Catt wired her "hearty agreement" with the Hull proposal.

"I should certainly hope that this country could negotiate a peace between Finland and Russia on the lines indicated but realize the difficulties involved because of Finland's vulnerability to attack from Germany," Dr. Millikan commented.

Dr. Angell said that Secretary Hull's statement had his support "if phrased as you do."

"I most heartily agree not with Herbert Hoover, but with your statement," Dr. Kingdon wired.

Mr. Carmichael said that he was "in hearty accord with Secretary Hull's proposals for Russian-Finnish peace." He added that he hoped for a restoration of Finland's borders prior to the Russo-Finnish treaty of 1940.

War Zone Bonuses For U. S. Seamen In New Agreement

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — A new agreement, giving unlicensed seamen bonuses ranging from $45 to $100 a port in war zone ports, was in effect Nov. 8 between the American Merchant Marine Institute, representing about a score of shipping lines, and the national Maritime Union (C. I. O.).

Retroactive to Sept. 30, when the old contract between the two expired, the new one supplemented one drawn up last month.

The contract, which provides $80 monthly emergency pay and continues the $5,000 individual insurance, includes Iceland in the danger zones along with Red Sea and other belligerent ports. Iceland was divided into two sections and a bonus of $45 was granted for a port in either section with a $90 maximum regardless of the number of calls.

A stop at Suez brought the highest port bonus, $100, with $5 a day for every day in port over five days.

The terms were identical to those formulated by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board last month in settling a strike of two American Federation of Labor unions against several shipping lines.

Only Five Serious Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—The Labor Division of OPM reported over the week end that for the Nation as a whole there are only five current strikes of "primary defence importance" covering 2,200 workers, out of a total of 25 existing stoppages in plants which have Army, Navy or Maritime Commission orders. A week ago, OPM reports, there were 10 important defense strikes involving 6,900 employees. The five current strikes listed are:

1. Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Muskegon, Mich. (copper wire and cable)—Here a deadlock exists between 700 members of rival American Federation of Labor units over jurisdictional representation, which started Sept. 19.

2. Atlas Press Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.—Strike of 500 Congress of Industrial Organizations members which began Oct. 29.

3 and 4. Drydock and Destroyer Base, San Diego, Calif., and Marine Barracks, San Diego—Wage dispute of 1,000 A. F. of L. building trades groups in the marine barracks case; and jurisdictional dispute between structural iron workers and boilerworkers at the naval base.

5. Mountain City Copper Co., Mountain City, Navada—Strike of 240 C. I. O. miners over wages and terms of a union contract, beginning Nov. 3.

Over a longer period, the OPM reports that from June 1, 1940 to Oct. 1, 1941 (16 months) 123 strikes were listed as "of significance to defense," involving 225,000 employees, who lost approximately 2,349,600 man-days of work. OPM points out that the man-days lost to defense amount to about "one-tenth of total man-days lost in all U. S. industry through strikes in the same period." Total man-days lost to industry were about 24,000,000.

Liquor Violator Branded

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Nov. 10

A new method for arousing public opinion against saloon keepers who violate the law has been introduced by the Michigan Liquor Control Commission.

At Commission order, a big placard announcing a five-day license suspension was slapped on the door of a Detroit bar which had sold liquor to minors.

Future offenders will be treated likewise, said Commissioner James D. Dotsch, adding that "every person who passes by will know what they have done."

"Fines and warnings have failed to stop law violators, but I think it is a cardinal principle that an aroused public can stop anything," Mr. Dotsch said. "We believe that this method will arouse the public."

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Now is the time to buy those lamps that will make over your living room. Now is the time to brighten up for those long winter evenings. Now is the time to take advantage of our low prices, made possible by our placing large orders before the rise in prices.

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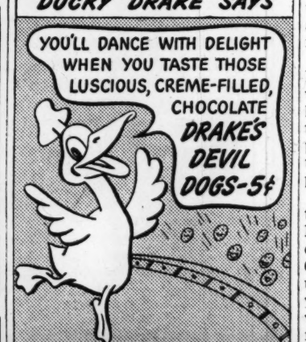

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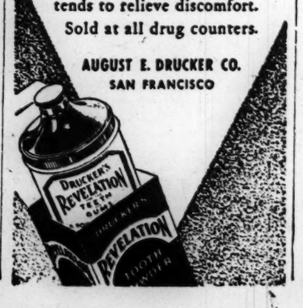

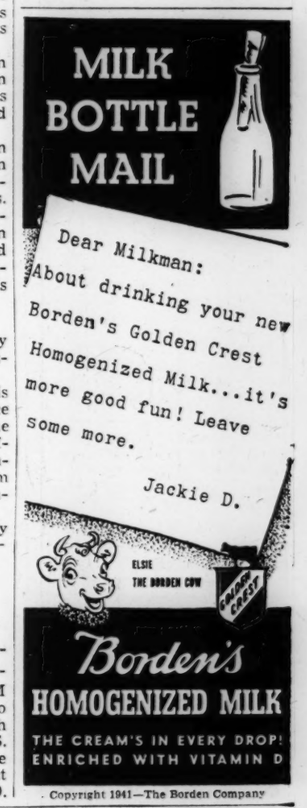
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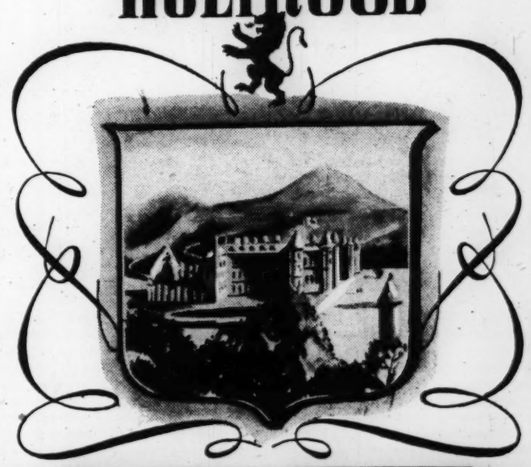
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Containing good staple foods packed in a new box and brimful of good value $5
Cocoa, Tomato Soup, Grape Jelly
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SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Open to man or woman.
Write Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Animal Rescue League's Fair Next Month at Copley-Plaza

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If dumb animals and birds could talk, every dog and cat in Greater Boston would be advertising the annual fair of the Animal Rescue League, to be held Dec. 1 and 2 at the Copley-Plaza. There would also be a clamor of appreciation from the pigeons on Boston Common whose breakfast is provided every morning in the year by this organization—the peanuts from passers-by being welcome but variable extras, not to be counted on in bad weather.

The work of the League which is partly supported by the community fund, covers all of greater Boston, and last year meant the handling of 100,000 animals. Calls are taken day or night to bring in straying animals, rescue cats from high trees, roof-tops, and other places they get to with no means of getting out. An average of 300 calls a day is handled and all services are without charge.

The Tail Waggers of Dedham

Mrs. William L. Hodges of Boston is Field Secretary of the League and one of its most active workers. The President is Robert Sellar, whose home adjoins the League's farm at Dedham, Mass., where horses no longer able to work and dogs too big to be wanted as pets in a City are cared for. Mrs. Sellar, another ardent supporter of the League's work, has made friends with all of the residents of the farm and every bright day the dogs, including a Newfoundland, welcome her with barks and tail-wagging and accompany her on a walk.

The horses include two "boarders" whose owners pay the League for their care, thus contributing substantially to its revenue. There is also the last cab horse in Boston, now spending her days in peace and plenty as a reward for her long service in hauling Bostonians to and fro. Most interesting of all are the three little white burros, one of them an original member of a group of nine bought 22 years ago for $50 from a carnival in Lexington which had gone into bankruptcy, with the result that the little animals were hungry and neglected. Jack is the old-timer, and the other two were born at the farm. All of them are friendly, like to have their ears rubbed, and have a fondness for lumps of sugar.

League Source of Pets

Animals cared for by the League are taken first to the Albany Street Shelter where they are kept for six days to enable the owner to claim them. If they are suitable for pets, they are then given a bath and sent to the Carver Street headquarters for "adoption." There children with their parents and grown-ups alike come to select cats and dogs to take home with them. Although no charge is made, it is customary for one who takes a dog to make a donation for from $3 to $5 to the League and $2 for a cat. A collar and chain are given with each dog, and the new owner has two weeks in which to return it in case it is not satisfactory and receive his money back. Any time after that an animal may be returned but there will be no refund. The League also reserves the right to restore a pet to its former owner at any time he should come to claim it.

In addition to these services, the League maintains a six-week summer school on Amrita Island for persons interested in humane work and carries on educational work in the schools, employing two young women who present two marionette shows a day, teaching the children kindness to animals.

Mrs. Frederick Houghton of Milton, assisted by the board of directors, is in charge of arrangements for the Annual Fair, proceeds of which help to make this work possible.

China Relief Aid in Newtons And Cambridge

Activity in behalf of United China Relief, now in prospect in the Newtons, includes a luncheon bridge today at the home of Mrs. Donald D. McKay, chairman of the Newton Highlands committee, at 46 Woodcliff Road.

Another bridge party will be given by Mrs. George W. VanGorder, chairman of the Oak Hill Committee, at her home, 70 Burdean Road, on Wednesday.

On Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Percy E. Woodward, 12 Highland Avenue, Newtonville, Mary Parker Dunning will appear in costume and lecture on "The Country of the Golden Dragon." The "Victory Song" will be sung by Miss Peggy Tsui, who is a cousin of the author, Lin Yu Tang. Mr. Woodward will talk informally on his collection of Oriental treasures.

On the evening of Nov. 17, Mrs. Henry I. Harriman will entertain at her home at 825 Center Street, Newton, for the Newton Committee. The feature of the evening will be a talk by Mrs. J. Edson Jewell, Jr., granddaughter of Mrs. Conger, wife of the American Ambassador to China during the Boxer Rebellion. Mrs. Jewell will show some of the gifts made to her grandmother by the Empress Dowager.

The Oak Hill Committee has arranged a demonstration of Christmas greens by Mrs. L. E. Phaneuf at the Mount Ida School on the afternoon of Nov. 26.

United China Relief in Boston is sponsoring an evening of bridge at the Faculty Club in Cambridge next Friday, with Mrs. Arthur N. Holcombe of Cambridge as chairman.

Chinese novelties will be on exhibition during the bridge.

Lawrence Women Meet Wednesday

Bertram Adams, past National President of the Society of American Magicians, will be the guest entertainer at the annual guest night of the Lawrence Woman's Club Wednesday.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, in the auditorium of the Lawrence Y. W. C. A., Mr. Adams will present "A Demonstration of Psychological Deceptions for Agile Minds." There will be music by Mary Nevery, soprano, and Margaret Reade Martin, accompanist. Hostesses of the evening will be Mrs. Franklin Butler, Jr., Miss Rosamond Greenwood, Mrs. Mitchell Johnson, Mrs. Frederick S. Poore, and Mrs. Andrew B. Sutherland.

O BOY!
HOOD'S ICE CREAM
Orange Pineapple Supreme
Have you tried it? Orange Pineapple Supreme is Hood's new Special taste sensation for November —fresh oranges and pineapple juice, combined with Hood's rich vanilla ice cream to produce a dessert that will delight you and your family. Buy some today, at your nearest Hood Ice Cream Dealer's. Say Orange Pineapple Supreme—
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By a Staff Photographer

He's All Set for Another Lump

Note the sweet expression on the face of Ricki, one of the three little burros at the Animal Rescue League's farm in Dedham, Mass., as he swallows a lump of sugar given him by Mrs. Robert Sellar, wife of the League president and a friend the animals on the farm are always glad to see.

Bay State Legion Auxiliary Holds Annual Fall Meeting

The sixth annual fall conference of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion Auxiliary at the Hotel Statler, Boston, was attended Saturday and Sunday by about 1,200 delegates who heard reports of department chairmen on the expanded and serious activity in prospect for the coming year.

Among other activities the Auxiliary makes itself responsible for the care of between 4,000 and 5,000 war veterans throughout the State.

Mrs. William H. Corwith, Jr., assistant to Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University, in his work as educational counsellor of the National Broadcasting Company, spoke on radio in its relation to the home.

Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy talked on the value of community co-operation in health measures concerning Army camps.

A testimonial dinner was given Saturday night in honor of Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate Mass., recently elected National President of the Auxiliary, and was attended by more than 1,000.

Department officers of the American Legion present at the conference were Department Commander Richard F. Cunningham, and Department Adjutant Coleman C. Curran.

Mrs. Thomas P. Conway, Department President, presided at the meetings.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Boston churches yesterday:

Dr. Samuel H. Goldensen, Rabbi of Temple Emmanuel, New York, guest preacher at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Episcopal):

Established ideas of religion are being reversed. . . .

I see progress as properly described in three dimensions for every point of value.

Without knowledge and understanding of those dimensions there can be no progress. First, there is the dimension of fact; second, the dimension of prayer and faith; and, third, the spiritual quality of strength. Only with this understanding can we have a better world. We must go back to the word of God, with the quality of stability for our main goal.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

Above all else, let us resolve on this Armistice Sunday that when this war has been won by the democracies we will not once more make the tragic blunder of losing the peace. We can be of no greater service to our Country and to the world than by starting now to develop enthusiastic loyalty to the plan of a practical union of democracies.

The Rev. Paul W. Brauer, at First Lutheran Church:

Today when . . . all the fires of hate and greed and selfishness have burst into a destructive flame which threatens to annihilate our whole civilization and rob us of all the civil and material blessings we have known since the founding of this Nation, the one great need for the salvation of the human family is a return to the religion of Jesus Christ.

It is the only solution for the problems of the world, and offers the only sure foundation for a true and lasting peace among the nations and peoples of the world.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greely, at Arlington Street Church:

Let us lay the foundation of peace firmly even now, that we shall not be unprepared when the time comes to build. If God be in the laying of the foundations, we may be sure that He will be with us in the building of the superstructure, for "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at Old South Church (Congregational):

Christian life is an education. . . . Jesus called his followers disciples or students, and himself their Master or Teacher.

A school is precisely what the church must be, as well as a household of faith, a center of worship, and a powerhouse of humane service, if it is to deserve to be called a church at all, and I am not sure that it can be any of these other things unless it be a school first and all the time.

It is not . . . a school of knowledge in the sense of facts transmitted . . . It is a school of understanding in the sense of insight into the genuine values of human experience, and the cosmic principles underlying them.

Joining the church puts you in line to receive spiritual education, just as enrolling in a school puts you in line to receive a secular education. Whether you follow that line through or not depends more on you than on the school or the church. . . .

We can belong to the church in name, and stand still; but we cannot belong to Christ in fact, without moving upward.

Dolls to Typify World Situation

Doris Bramson Whitehouse will present "The International Situation as Shown with Dolls of Many Countries" at a meeting of the Professional Women's Club tomorrow night at 7:30 at the Hotel Statler. As chairman of the program, Mrs. Whitehouse will show her collection of more than 200 dolls, representing Colonial America and countries of Europe, Asia, and South America.

Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley, Reception Chairman, will be assisted by Mrs. Fred L. Frost, Vice Chairman; Mrs. David A. Wilcox, Mrs. Paul E. Ellis, Mrs. Paul Revere Knight, Mrs. Harry W. Haley, Mrs. William H. Gilpatric, Miss Lottie H. Lenn, Mrs. Earl J. Carlton, Dr. Cecile Reeves, and Mrs. Charles E. Batchelder.

Refreshments will be served under the supervision of the Co-chairman of Hospitality, Mrs. Kenneth W. Steere and Mrs. Elmer A. Lamper.

The Dramatic Workshop Group will have a "Morning of Poetry" Thursday at 10:30 a. m., in the club rooms of the Hotel Statler, under the direction of Mildred Dana Shaw and Kitty Knight, Co-chairmen. Original poems will be read by Josephine Poore, Caroline Jenkins, Katherine Parker Thore, Pauline Herzig, and Madeleine Barrett. Cecil Beattie will be the soloist.

Women's Clubs Hold Conference

Mrs. Herbert French, First Vice-President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and adviser to the Legislative Division, addressed the Tenth District Legislative Conference, held by the Elizabeth H. Whittier Club of Amesbury, at the Grange Hall this afternoon. Representative Colin J. Cameron of the First Essex District was an honor guest.

Mrs. Edward H. Everill, Tenth District Director, presided and presented as other guests of the afternoon Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the State Federation and editor of "Topics," and Mrs. Colin Phipps, Vice-Chairman of the Northeastern Legislative Division.

Mrs. Arthur Burgess, State Chairman of Legislation, and her committee, presented a play on a legislative topic.

Special music, arranged for by Mrs. Otto Wagner, Chairman of the music department, was provided by Miss Nancy Walton of Amesbury, pianist.

Sailors Find A 'Haven' In Boston Club

Men of the sea have a new home in Boston. It is the Seamen's Club of Boston, formerly the Sailors' Haven, which was officially opened recently in the quarters once occupied by the exclusive business men's Exchange Club, at Batterymarch and Milk Streets.

In 1891, the Sailors' Haven was founded in Charlestown. A brick building at 46 Water Street had been rented, directly opposite docks of large steamship companies. A reading room was fitted up on the ground floor, with books, periodicals and magazines. Upstairs, cozy rooms were supplied with writing materials and games.

Entries in the Sailors' Haven log include one in December of 1893, which told of a sailor from the Steamer Glasgow Sarmation coming to the desk and saying:

"Wull ye obledge wi a postage stamp, an I manna forget tae thenk ye for the praisent ye sent me at Christmas. We all got am gret surprise at sea on Christmas when the Purser gied each o' us a package wi oor name addressed on it. We couldn'a understan hoo they cam till we opened them and saw they war frae the Sailors' Haven. The men war awfully pleesed and your place is being taledup a'owre Glaesga. When I got hame me wife says tae me, 'Whaur did ye get that big muffler ye hae on?' 'O,' says I, 'I hay gied iltae me un Boaston tae keep me warm comin across the watter.'"

In 1896 the quarters of the Haven were enlarged but the need of a new building was felt, and Oct. 9, 1905, the new building was opened. It served until last Saturday. The Haven took over a new name when it moved to its new and larger quarters in Boston, and is now known by the Port and Starboard lights at the entrance of 22 Batterymarch Street.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Features in German.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Inter-American Cultural Relations Program.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Hollywood Reporter; Concert and Dance.
8:00 p. m.—News (Spanish); Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News (English); Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Bishop and the Gargoyle.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:5b p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rio de Janiero—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.3m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.; JZJ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
Berlin—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight." Variety with Jack Warner. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Two impromptus by Schubert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Flashback. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18meg., 19.7m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the Army and Police Force in honor of the President of the Republic. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82meg., 16.8m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m. — Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed

D. A. R. Group Told to Guard Bill of Rights

Dr. Alexander Brin, Editor and Publisher of the Jewish Advocate, and a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Board of Education, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Faneuil Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution in the Col. James Hartshorne House, Wakefield, Mass., held on the eve of the 150 anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

Speaking of "The Bill of Rights in the World Today," Dr. Brin told his audience that this was the time neither for defeatism nor for retreat from the saving power of the American way of life and that mobilization of the Nation's intellectual, moral, and spiritual powers to safeguard the Bill of Rights is no less vital than the present gigantic program of physical and economic preperadness.

He said that in these days when our national ideals are being tested and our cherished institutions are being challenged, we need a reincarnation of the courage and steadfastness of the framers of our Bill of Rights in order that the present generation of Americans may act as trustees and guardians of the priceless blessings and eternal values guaranteed by America's basic charter of human freedom.

The speaker added that it is not enough for us to cherish our great traditions of self-government as embodied in our Bill of Rights, but we must inspire our young people with the same faith in what our Government stands for and with a burning zeal to safeguard it against all enemies, both within the Nation and without.

Since education always is regarded by the society which provides it as a means of transmitting and perpetuating the existing culture, Dr. Brin said it, today, is being challenged as never before to deal realistically with the iniquitous doctrines which threaten our civilization.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 11
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Maine's Auditor Intimates Aid Of Combined School Districts

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 10—Pointing out that many towns have for several years combined their efforts to provide better educational facilities through school districts, State Auditor William D. Hayes, this week, raised a question that has been in the minds of many observers of problems of town governments for some time.

Not an easy question to raise in the face of New England traditions of the sanctity of local government and town meetings, however small the town, Auditor Hayes took a meeting of the Maine Municipal Officers Association to suggest that by combining for other purposes, as well as schools, towns might find further advantages in single administrative units.

Mr. Hayes was not lacking in precedent for his suggestion. School districts, of course, are comman practice but, other than school districts, the plan of combining the affairs of as many as five towns into one administrative unit has been carried out with success in Maine by the Board of Municipal Finance, a State board to which many towns have turned because of financial stress.

In fact, as Auditor Hayes pointed out, among 13 municipalities now under the Board's control five are being handled in a group by one commissioner, three by another and two by a third, and in each case one man serves as commissioner, treasurer, tax collector and road commissioner of each town or plantation.

Then, as indicative of the need of some remedial plan, Auditor Hayes reported that in the past 17 years there have been 42 Maine municipal units forced into receivership, reorganization or abandonment of their local government for financial reasons. It may be recalled that the financial stress of several communities, mostly in Aroostook and Washington Counties a few years ago when problems of relief overburdened most Maine municipalities, to say nothing of the State, gave rise, under former State Tax Assessor Frank S. Holley, to the plan by which the State temporarily took over these communities on application, always with assurance that when they were again able their management would be returned to local control.

Savings by Liquor Board

Maine's new State Liquor Commission is being nothing if not thorough in its work. On the two or three times that it has held hearings for licensees charged with violations of State liquor laws or regulations of the Commission they have been virtually all-day affairs, and the Commissioners have shown a lively interest in questioning witnesses themselves, often going into cases considerably more in detail than the Commission's attorney himself in his examination of witnesses.

On the administrative side, the Commission also has been active and the latest announcement indicates the Commission's headquarters and warehouses may be moved to Portland. While this is a step toward decentralization, Chairman Leo has said investigation shows the Commission can save $15,000 to $18,000 a year in rent and in cost of transportation of liquors by the move. At the same time, he says, a much larger warehouse than the crowded one in Augusta can be obtained at much less cost. If the move goes through and the anticipated savings accrue the Commission intends to use the savings to raise certain low salaries.

British Craft Aground In the Vineyard Sound

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 10 (AP)—The British freighter Ungava remained aground today in Vineyard Sound after the night's wind and tide swung her from a head-on position to one parallelling the shore.

The vessel, carrying asphalt from New York to Newfoundland, was not considered in any immediate danger, but it was expected that several days' tugging might be necessary to free her. Her load was being lightened.

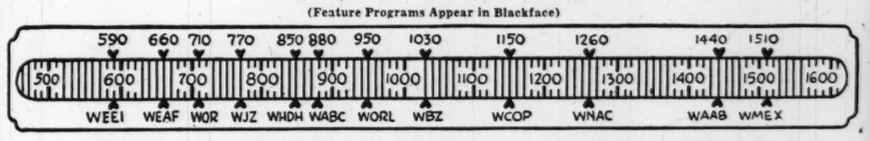
Coast Guard craft stayed alongside through the night. The Ungava is a 1,914-tonner built in 1918.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 11

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15 Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	National Art Week	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"Your Army"	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	'Johnson Family': drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Roland MacDonald	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler-Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Marshall; music	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	News; Political Talk
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America"	Governor Saltonstall	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	Music of Jerome Kern;
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	recordings
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Dance Music
8:45 Press News	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Tillman Tells
9:00 "Radio Theater";	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Charles Boyer, P.	Dance Orchestra	program	Mary Small's Orchestra	
9:30 Goddard, "Hold	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy";	News Service	Classical Album
9:45 Back the Dawn"	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Mayor La Guardia	Classical Album
10:00 Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	Merry-Go-Round	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Merry-Go-Round	vocalists	Harry James's Orchestra	George Harris' Orch.
10:30 Defense Program	Aloha Land	Gypsy Fiddles; string	"Affairs of Tom, Dick,	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	ensemble	and Harry"; comedy	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Red Cross	News; Music	News Service	Chicago Opera Company:	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:15 Program; speakers	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	"Carmen," with Gladys	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Sen. David I. Walsh	Swarthout, Licia Albanese, R. Jubin, R. Bonelli	"Day's End"
11:45 Music	"Music You Want"	Postview, "Junior Miss"		"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast: music	Weather news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	
10:00 Hymn Recital	Mildred Carlson	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Band of the Day	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair; President	Singing Southland; Pres-	Drama; "President	Studio Speaker; Presi-	Shopping; President
11:00 Roosevelt	ident Roosevelt	Roosevelt	dent Roosevelt	Roosevelt
11:15 President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Popular Music	"The Barrs"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	Popular Music
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	Gretchen McMullen;	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:15 Serial drama	"Whispering Rhythm"	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	D'Artega's Orchestra
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Around the Hub	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"University Life"; Forum,	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Uni.	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	J. Shields, tenor; organ	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Max Singer, V. F. W.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Defense Program	Sports and Music
4:15 ican Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Gov. Saltonstall	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Nellls"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dance Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 A Boy, Girl, Song	Sports; Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Glen Gray's Orchestra;	"Confidentially Yours"	Political Talk
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'In Defense of Freedom':	Civilian Defense
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	dramatization	366th Infantry Program
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Col. Frank Knox	Variety Hour
9:45 tion	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	Col. Frank Knox	Variety Hour
10:00 Annual Red Cross	Red Cross Roll Call;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Annual Red Cross Roll	Five Star News
10:15 Roll Call; Speak-	Speakers; Music	soloists; orchestra	Call; Speakers; Music	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 ers; Music	Red Cross Roll Call;	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Annual Red Cross Roll	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 Red Cross Roll Call	Speakers; Music	soloist; comedian	Call; Speakers; Music	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Weather; News	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News";	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; Master	Weather "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30 Works of Music:	Want"; recordings	Postview, "My Mary-	Raymond Gram Swing	"Day's End"
11:45 orchestra	"Music You Want"	land," interviews	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Food Stamp Arrest Discloses Attempt to Crash Tobin's Car on Election Eve

Five Deny Food Stamp Theft; Car Crash, Accident, One Says

Quizzed at today's police lineup, five men denied complicity in the $46,000 robery of food stamps from the Hawkins Street Welfare Building, and four of them denied having any knowledge whatsover of the attempt which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin charges was made to wreck his car election eve.

The fifth man, however, who last night opened the attempted accident episode to public view by a surprise admission, insisted today that the narrowly-averted collision with the Mayor's machine had not been engineered, but really was an accident, resulting from attempts to push his stalled car across the street.

The denials availed the men little, however, for they were all held on suspicion of participating in the robbery; it was expected at headquarters that the Mayor might file a separate complaint in connection with the attempt to wreck his car.

Said Car Stalled

The encounter, kept secret until yesterday by the Mayor because, he said, of its political implications, was disclosed in a detailed statement released by him last night, after the man apprehended by the police had stated, in the presence of a newspaper reporter, that he was the driver of the car which "stalled" in front of the Tobin machine on election eve.

The incident happened on Commercial Street in the North End. Quick work by the Mayor's chauffeur barely prevented a serious crash, it was said. With the Mayor in the car were Mrs. Tobin, Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, the Mayor's brother Timothy, and State Representative Francis W. Nyhan.

Escaped Crash by Inches

"After leaving the Michelangelo School," the Mayor related, "our car was held up for several minutes on Charter Street by a sedan bearing across its rear a large political banner. The occupants of this car were engaged in tearing from parked automobiles campaign signs and banners of candidates other than those whose names appeared on their own banner.

"When my car turned from Charter Street into Commercial Street, this sedan preceded us, weaving to the right and left under the elevated structure to prevent our passing.

"Suddenly the sedan shot ahead, jammed on its brakes and swung broadside across Commercial Street. Only the most skillful handling of our car, which brought it to an abrupt stop within inches of the side of the sedan, prevented a serious and perhaps fatal crash."

This story was confirmed by Mr. Flaherty, who declared that, "It appeared to be a deliberate attempt to try and cause a crash."

Suspect Denies Attack

The suspect who said he was driving the car denied any attempt to wreck the Mayor's car, and claimed his automobile had "stalled." This man was arrested along with two others charged by police with having committed the food stamp robbery.

The Mayor reported the election eve incident a few minutes after it occurred, but requested no publicity be given. Occupants of the car were apprehended later that evening by police.

The Mayor stated that he "understands" they were released through the efforts of a North End politician. This was denied by Police Lieut. Michael Adley of Station 1, North End, who said the men were released in "perfect police routine."

Former State Senator Joseph A. Langone of the North End said last night he knew nothing about the incident, but levied an assertion that the theft of food stamps was not a professional safe-cracking job, but was done by someone who knew the combination to the safe.

Everlastingness Of Granite Under Fire From the FTC

The Quincy granite industry is getting "millions" in free advertising by the Federal Trade Commission decreeing as "misleading" the advertising of Quincy granite as "everlasting."

The Commission contends there is no such state as "everlasting," but Henry Faxon, executive of the Granite Railway Company, points to Minot's Light off Cohasset as justification for the use of the slogan, "Lasting Until Everlasting."

Even as Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, noted geologist, commented that "in common parlance, such terms have a connotation of a few thousand years, and to most people certainly there is a permanence in a material which has endured for 25,000 years, more or less," the trial examiner said he would consider the evidence before making disposition. Two Quincy concerns have been named defendants.

Minot's Light has weathered the Atlantic's fury for 80 years and is still in excellent condition, Mr. Faxon declares. The light was constructed of Quincy granite after earlier beacons had crashed into the sea under the pressure of mountaneous waves. Mr. Faxon emphasizes that Quincy granite has been in use more than 100 years and in that time he never had heard of any scaling of the granite.

Wide World

Cooking of the First Thanksgiving Dinner Is Re-enacted at Plymouth, Mass.

Appearing in the annual re-enactment of the Pilgroms' first Thanksgiving, Mrs. Warren Girard, as Priscilla Mullins, turns the roasting turkey over an open fire as other members of the colony look on. Also aiding in preparing the meal is a girl cracking corn for meal with the aid of a bent sapling. The children, in the meanwhile, are keeping a sharp eye on the turkey.

Canada's Place in the World Is Told by Nova Scotia Editor

Envisioning much closer ties between Canada and the United States and increased cultural and trade relations between the Dominion and Latin America, Frederick C. Fraser, editor of the Halifax, N. S., Chronicle, guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association Saturday, frankly discussed the course Canada would take should Britain lose the war.

"With an eye to possible disaster in the war, we in Canada are preparing overselves spiritually and practically to face a future of continental solidarity," he said. As a small nation of 12,000,000 population, and consuming only 33 per cent of its products, he added, Canada is, therefore, dependent for existence upon its exports. In the case of a German victory, the Dominion would be forced to compete for Latin American markets.

"Canadians," Mr. Fraser continued, "are not the same sort of idealists you find in the United States and Britain. We are realistic enough to weigh our position under whichever outcome occurs in this war."

However, he continued, if Germany should be defeated, Canada's interest in Latin American affairs undoubtedly would wane considerably, and the Dominion would look to the markets of Europe.

Next week, Dr. Anup Aingh, of Amritsar, India, will address the regular Saturday luncheon group on the subject "Britain's Last Chance in India."

By a Staff Photographer

Frederick C. Fraser

Halifax, N. S., editor who addressed the Twentieth Century Association.

Diplomat Promoted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Gardner Richardson of Woodstock, Conn., Commercial Attache at Istanbul, Turkey, has been designated First Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin, the State Department has announced.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

1941

From the earliest beginnings the men and women of Massachusetts have found cause for thanksgiving in difficult days. War, pestilence, famine, flood have swept across the years and have not checked the prayers and hymns of praise to the Divine Providence whose power is measured more by mercy than by might.

In this dark year we can do no less than those who have gone before. In a world of bitter hatred we rejoice in the goodwill which lives in spite of threat and armored might. In a struggling, tired world we give thanks for invigorating work, for health, and strength, and skill. In a world of brutal force we give thanks for the power of friendliness.

We rejoice in the passion for freedom which burns in the unconquerable hearts of brave men everywhere. We give thanks for the sacrificial service of youth and age, spending of its vigor and its wisdom to meet the needs of the nation.

We take pride in being a part of this free country, strong in the strength of its vast resources, noble in the dreams of its people, united in its determination to preserve liberty and justice for all.

Therefore, I, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby proclaim as a day of

Thanksgiving and Prayer

Thursday, November 20, 1941

and I call upon the people of this Commonwealth to gather in their homes and places of worship to give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which have abounded in the year just passed and shall endure in the uncertain days ahead. And to this proclamation of Thanksgiving, I add in this critical year the plea that our flag be flown at every public place and home as a token of our hopes and prayers.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

By His Excellency the Governor,

Leverett Saltonstall

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

FIRST DEFENSE PIPELINE OPENS TODAY!

Esso

Portland-Montreal link completed ahead of schedule

Today the new Esso Portland-Montreal pipeline goes into service!

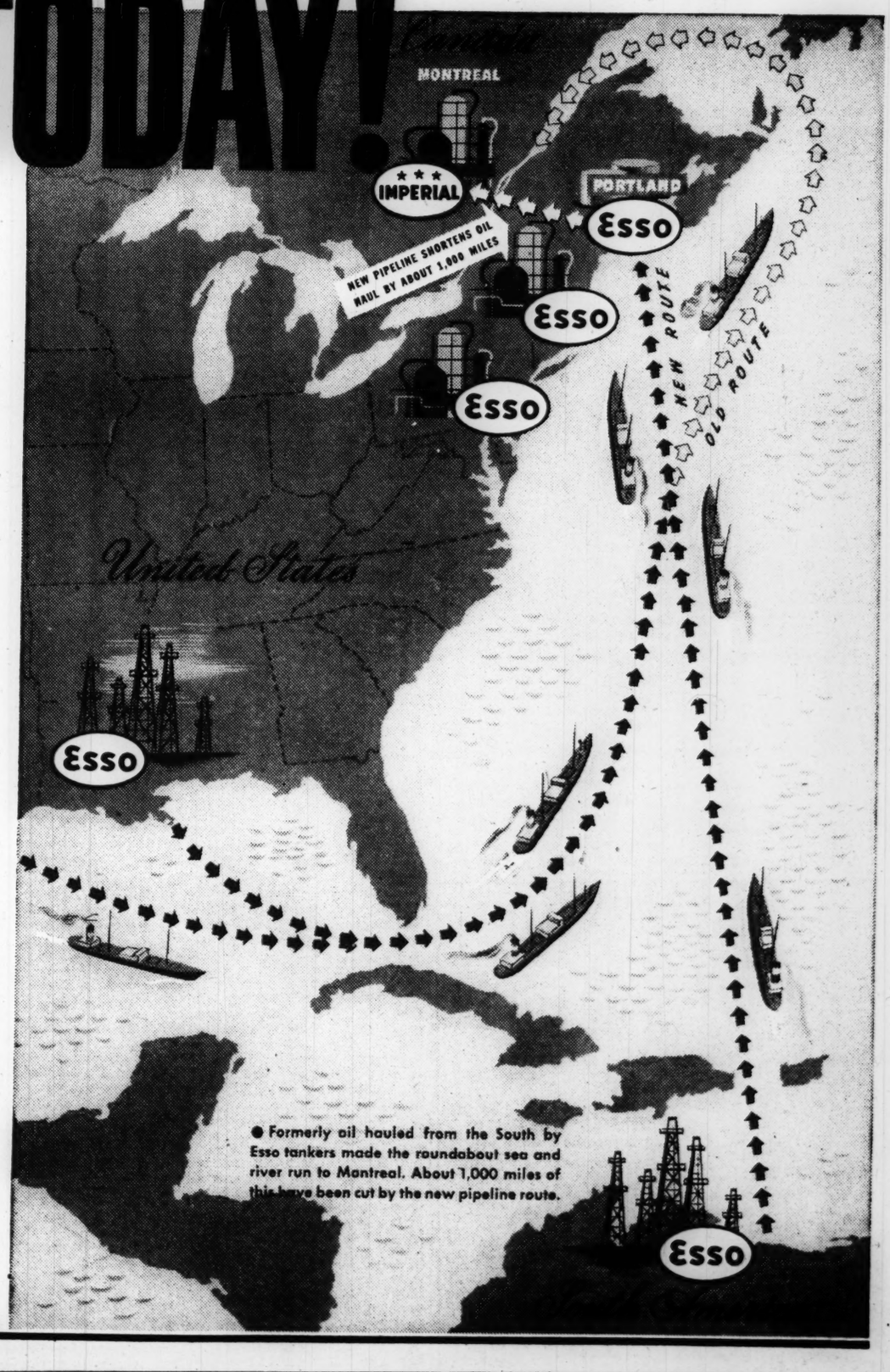
First defense line to be opened, the 236-mile, seamless steel tube was rushed to completion in 142 days.

Through it 50,000 barrels of crude petroleum will be pumped daily.

From now on, Esso tankers will go directly to Portland from the southern oil fields. The pipeline short-cut will save from 10 to 12 days on every trip, releasing sorely needed tankers for other service.

In thus shortening the supply route between southern sources and Canada, this pipeline makes a vital contribution to hemisphere defense.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY


MONTREAL
PORTLAND
IMPERIAL
Esso
NEW PIPELINE SHORTENS OIL HAUL BY ABOUT 1,000 MILES
NEW ROUTE
OLD ROUTE
United States
Esso
Esso
Esso
Esso
● Formerly oil hauled from the South by Esso tankers made the roundabout sea and river run to Montreal. About 1,000 miles of this have been cut by the new pipeline route.

Can RAF Wreck Nazi Industry?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—Three nights of smashing RAF air offensives against Germany have hammered home the Government's answer to critics of the RAF bombing program: there will be no deviation from the master plan of destroying German industries from the air.

Briefly the RAF's week-end achievements may be summarized as follows:

Saturday—Heaviest air raid of the war on Berlin by an estimated 600 to 800 planes. Essen, home of the Krupp arms works, bombed heavily Saturday night.

Sunday — Hamburg showered with explosive and fire bombs for the eighty-fourth time; Cuxhaven and Emden also bombed.

In addtiion, RAF planes were reported over France, Norway, Italy and points in North Africa. But the bulk of the raids was concentrated on Germany.

Regardless of Losses

Cost to the RAF of the raids on Germany only serves to emphasize the determination to carry through the basic bombing program, regardless of losses. The British admitted that they were losing an average of 4½ to one. On Friday's and Saturday's raid on Berlin they lost 37 bombers and 200 airmen. In Sunday's raids, eight more bombers were lost. To this total of 45 planes, the losses in other theaters of the war brought the week's grand total to 91 planes. The loss of 37 planes in the raid on Berlin is pointed to as a case in point, for the Air Ministry stressed in connection with that night's heavy raid—the biggest the British ever launched—that it was bad weather as well as improvement of Nazi defenses that was responsible for the heaviest price yet paid in one night by either side.

Heavy Clouds Over Targets

Indeed they declared that the unexpected rapid gathering of extremely bad weather and heavy clouds over target areas that falsified meteorological forecasts after the raids had actually been launched, prevented the Nazi night fighters taking a significant hand in the proceedings.

The contrast between the weather conditions in Britain and Germany is emphasized by the fact that none of the planes which returned crashed on landing.

These losses certainly support the critics of the "master bombing" plan. They have three objections:

Review of Conditions

These are:

1. Satisfactory condition of British war industries in these small islands here today after the Luftwaffe had done its worst in sustained nightly attacks by bigger forces than the British had yet been able to employ. The critics point out that Germany can disperse its industries over a far greater area than Germany.

2. Optimistic forecasts by authorities here that greatly improved antiaircraft defences are bound to make Nazi night bombers less effective in the future than they have been. But this is coupled with admission that German defences have not lagged behind the British at any time and started by being far ahead of them quantitatively.

3. Inevitably the heavy toll of British planes and crews which, if inference deduced from the two foregoing considerations should prove to be sound, could more profitably have been so conserved for direct operations elsewhere against the German Army and its communications, even if this meant holding them in reserve until a suitable opportunity for such employment could be seized or made.

Stiffening of Morale

The effect of Nazi bombing on British civilian morale, critics argue, was incontestably to stiffen, not weaken it, and the last error of thinking into which people here desire to fall any more is to assume unwarrantably that the Germans are inferior themselves in warmaking.

Therefore some believe that the killing of German women and children incidentally in a program designed to cripple Nazi industry is just as likely to make the survivors join the leaders of the Hitler regime in detestation of the British as it is to make them join the British in detestation of the Hitler regime.

Consequently there is a tendency to believe that night bombing, except on a scale of ghastliness far beyond anything yet attained by either side, is not in itself a war-winning weapon—unless its effectiveness is far greater on the industry of Germany than it has been on Britain.

Original Plan Defended

It is this effectiveness which the authorities hold to be full justification of their persistence with the original plan of the campaign. In arriving at this conclusion the Air Council has the advantage of information to which the public has only such access as is permitted by the press releases of reconnaissance photographs, by items furnished by the Air Ministry news service, by such independent material as one gets in print despite the rigors of the Nazi censorship.

Stereoscopic pictures of bomb damage in Germany show factories, harbor works, utility installations, public buildings, and communications in certain places to be in the way of raids at the time the photographs were taken.

But these are localities which received a great deal of RAF attention, and the obvious deduction is invited that the key points in Nazi production have been moved elsewhere, if possible, into the relatively wide open spaces the Germans now have available for dispersal eastward.

Cessation of Bombing?

Some persons here advocate cessation of night bombing by mutual agreement if the Germans continue to leave Britain unmolested the way they have done for long periods in the past four months.

It is argued that not only would such change of policy be justified on humanitarian grounds but also that it would be wise operationally considering that it is far harder for the British to bomb Germany than for the Germans to bomb the British.

How much easier it is for the Germans to bomb Britain at night can be gathered from the number of flying grounds they can operate in occupied territory close to British shores—same occupied territory over which RAF raiders run the gantlet of very heavy anti-aircraft fire and night fighters.

On Sept. 30, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, alluding to Nazi airdromes, referred to them as "the immense chain of air fields which are in excellent order," and on the same day used the identical phrase, "which are in excellent order" to describe "the great continental railways of Europe."

Little Effect on Railways

By now, it is thought by some, British bombs ought to have put those railways into something approaching disorder if it is possible to do so in a big way by bombing.

People who argue that it doesn't pay to take the initiative in bombing industrial targets and the Germans have already found this out, point to the fact that since April the British have lost more than 1,600 bombers representing a vast quantity of hours in production of machines and training crews.

Those who share the Air Ministry's view and favor the continuance of British night bombing base themselves on three assumptions:

1. The damage done already justifies continuation of the progressively heavy raiding promised by various responsible spokesmen.

2. German civilians, having been assured incorrectly by Marshal Göring that they can't be bombed, will have different reaction to a sustained ordeal from the British who were assured correctly that they would be, and will go to pieces under an ever-growing strain.

3. If the Germans agreed to cease night bombing they would do so only just so long as it suited them and then—if the Russian campaign worked out to their advantage—they would hit Britain with everything they have got as a prelude to or part of invasion plans.

Needed for Victory

It is declared in support of Britain's policy of adherence to the heavy long-distance bomber and its works in preference to other lighter and faster media which are more rapidly produced that, while Bombing Germany of itself will not bring victory, victory can not be obtained without it.

In short, the decision has been made from which there is no retreat. Whatever subsequent plans may be adopted to overthrow the Nazis on land or sea, on some front yet undisclosed of the fronts that appear predictable, in conjunction with the Russians or otherwise, Britain's basic plan of offensive upon Germany by the heavy bomber is to be followed out steadily on an increasing scale.

Western Front Loss In Pilots Disclosed

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 10

Official circles disclosed today that the RAF lost one fourth of its total fighter pilot strength plus its advanced air striking force in France between May 10 and June 4 in the defeat on the Western Front.

The figure included killed, wounded and missing, it was said, but for most part it was fatalitities.

The figure was released, it was said, because in the controversy in the United States over whether it should have a unified air command, the assertion was made that the British soldiers driven from Dunkirk charged they had been "let down" by the RAF.

Italians on the Russian Front

International

A 'Welcome' for Il Duce's Soldiers

This picture shows, according to the caption approved by the Italian censor in Rome, a group of Italian soldiers fighting with the Germans against the Russians on the Eastern front being eagerly greeted by the Russian peasants in Axis-conquered territory.

Winant on Visit to Plymouth Honors Astors in Re-election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 10—Britain and the United States were brought close together as the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes mingled outside the Methodist Central Hall in bomb-shattered Plymouth, where United States Ambassador John G. Winant attended the election of Lord and Lady Astor as Lord and Lady Mayoress for the third consecutive term.

Always there has been a special sentimental link between America and the port from which the Pilgram Fathers sailed. But since the German air raids shattered the heart of this city there have been forged links of more tangible kinds.

As Lord Astor remarked in his speech after he had taken the mayoral oath: "In our days of need help came from all over Britain, from Land's End to John O'Groat's, and from the Dominions overseas—but nowhere was help more generously sent than from the United States."

Magnanimous Sacrifices

"In fact," added Lord Astor, it was almost worth suffering to find out how wide and magnanimous that help could be."

The aid came, Lord Astor emphasized, from people who had to make sacrifices themselves in order to give it. He told of a little boy in South Carolina who walked barefooted to school because he hoped by so doing he would enable a pair of boots to be sent to Plymouth.

Today was mayoral election day with a difference. In fact there were many differences. And one of these differences was that for the first time in history alderman, Councillors and representatives of the general public stood up during the electoral session to give three hearty heers in the truest British fashion for the United States Ambassador.

Journeys to Plymouth

In the course of his speech Mr. Winant said: "It is customary for a representative of my country to journey to Plymouth. I am particularly happy to be here on this occasion because it is a town meeting, and I thank the Council for permitting me to be present, not only at the inauguration of a friend, but with the sense of being wanted by this friend.

"Third terms carry with them the seal of sympathy and sacrifice. I first knew your Mayor when he was chairman of an international commitee working on world nutrition problems and anxious to find way and means of getting a living ration for all people everywhere.

"It seems natural to find him here in his home town in these troublous times, the servant of his own town folk." It all measures up to the standard typical of the man and the place, Mr. Winant said.

Remembers Other Lands

"Lord Astor," he continued, "you have always defended both your town and the right of representative government and at the same time looked beyond your shores to help protect other lands.

"I believe the quiet figure of John Eliot, with his dour manner, still walks the streets of Plymouth, and for-off the sails of the Mayflower may be visionized for you as you look westward with a faith in those who once shared with you home and hearthstone.

"Coming from New England as I do, it is a special pleasure to meet again the Virginian lady who is your Mayoress. Her kindness and her courage need no words of praise from me. I am very proud she was born an American.

"It was a reminder, however, as I drove from the bombed and devastated areas of your city, of the stories of the Civil War when we knew something of scorched earth and the grimness of war fought on our own soil.

War of Destruction

"That was a long time ago. I was in the last war and I have seen something of this war. The destruction and brutality is beyond anything we have ever experienced in the United States. I am sure you will understand when I say that I have deep respect for those men who have bravely moved out to meet the common enemy rather than waited for him to invade their homeland, destroy their institutions, torture, murder, and enslave their people."

"There are two premises," he continued, "which I wish could be as completely understood by those on my side of the Atlantic as they are through tragic experience by those on your side of the Atlantic.

Choice of Battlefields

"The first is that it is a rule of common sense in dealing with an enemy who is ruthless and determined for world conquest to fight him on the ground you choose rather than on the ground he chooses. The land battles in this war have so far been in invaded countries and the battleground selected by the invaders.

"The other premise is that the Nazis have destroyed one by one free nation after another. They have enslaved the free labor in each nation to increase war production with which to destroy each succeeding nation. There has been no exception to this rule.

"Today the forces and resources of all remaining free nations in the world must be employed if we are to look forward to a world freed from fear and force and the threat of world domination.

"Here in the town of Plymouth you have taught the world how to stand and take it. You have set a new measure of individual and community fortitude and endurance."

Florida Students Resent Talmadge

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, here for the annual Georgia-Florida football game, was advised by a group of Florida students that he was an "unwelcome guest" because of recent changes he made in the Georgia University system.

Arevamped Board of Regents recently dismissed several educators at insistence of the Governor. Two of the men, Walter D. Cocking and Marvin S. Pittman, were charged by Gov. Talmadge with advocating racial co-education.

John Cotton Brown, editor of the Alligator, student newspaper, at the University of Florida, headed a delegation of Florida students in signing and delivering a letter of opposition to Gov. Talmadge at a hotel here.

N. C. Removing All Roadside Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 3,000 workers, divided into 600 or 700 crews, are beginning to remove advertising billboards from North Carolina roadsides, working under the direction of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. The order was given by Ben Prince, Chairman of the Commission, who announced that signs within 50 feet of highway centers would either be taken up and carried to the highway shops, west of Raleigh, or moved beyond the forbidden belt. He added that removal of such signs would be one of several steps that are to be taken to decrease driving hazards, with a view to cutting down serious and fatal accidents, now on the increase.

The Commission is planning a new type of center stripe, particularly advantageous at night, and the use of more reflector signs to remind motorists of stops, dangerous curves and other traffic hazards.

Nazis Launch New Attacks On Leningrad and Sevastopol

By the Associated Press

Monday, Nov. 10

A new German offensive against Leningrad from Karelian approaches won by the Finns was reported today in the wake of a suggestion from the United States that Finland make a separate peace with the Soviet Union.

A special German High Command announcement said that the important railway junction of Tikhvin southeast of Leningrad had been captured by German forces Nov. 8. Tikhvin is east of the Volkhov River and south of Lake Ladoga, about 100 miles from Leningrad. The success, according to the Germans, was the result of a surprise attack and gave the attackers "numerous prisoners and large booty."

More than 1,000 miles south of Leningrad, German troops, aided by Rumanian units were declared by Berlin to have captured the port of Yalta, 30 miles southeast of Sevastopol, the great naval base at the tip of the Crimean Peninsula. The Germans also said they were shelling Sevastopol and Kerch, between which two points they claimed to have effected an ever-widening breach.

Tighter Siege Lines

London dispatches said that thousands of fresh German troops were reported to be striking from Finnish-held territory against Leningrad's defenses.

The Leningrad drive was interpreted by Russian quarters there as a German effort to seal gaps in the siege lines—cutting Soviet rail outlets and seizing all of Lake Ladoga's shoreline—before Finland replies to a suggestion by the United States that it make peace with the Soviet Union.

The Moscow radio said the Germans had been repulsed at the village of Kestenga.

Reports relayed from Hensingfors by way of Stockholm said Finnish forces in the far north were advancing steadily toward the Arctic port of Murmansk and were menacing Soviet armies in the Kola Peninsula to the East.

Near Rail Center

Some 300 miles south of Murmansk, these dispatches said, a Finnish column was nearing the railway town of Soroka.

The German Air Force was reported repeatedly attacking both Moscow and Leningrad. The Moscow radio said that nine German planes had attacked the city yesterday but that only a few succeeded in penetrating its defenses and dropping bombs.

Russians said the German ground forces in the Leningrad offensive had been assembled hurriedly from Norway and other occupied countries after the United States urged Finland to leave Germany's side.

The Moscow radio forecast a new offensive soon on the central front, saying German reserves were moving up again, and proclaimed that "our troops are ready."

Desert Army Well Fed

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 9, delayed. (AP)—Big 10-ton, six-wheel American trucks with fans cooling the driver's cabin and ice water on tap are playing a big part now in bringing up rations for British Tommies in the western desert.

Outriding the toughest bumps, they carry fresh meat, green vegetables and stacks of canned foods to forward supply dumps from which advance troops draw three square meals a day.

"Trops in the field now are fed better than ever before," explained a supply officer.

He handed over a printed menu which was far more varied than the dull heading "basic daily ration" suggested.

Twice in the past week all ranks dined on fresh pork. Onions, rare in England, are common here, though potatoes sometimes are scarce at main desert supply depots which handle hundreds of tons of food daily.

Such items as salt, mustard, and chocolate, must not be forgotten when ration convoys are loaded.

In forward areas there are ordnance depots in half-ruined houses where one can trade a tooth brush for a pair of boots. They even collect washing in canvas bags and send it to the big Army laundry at Alexandria, more than 200 miles away. Water is too precious for washing clothes in these waterless wastes of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

A hundred odd jobs must be done to maintain a large fighting force here. There is a catering officer who formerly worked in famous continental hotels, a major who fights flies. It's the job of the latter to make the Army fly-conscious and to provide the tools for the daily extermination.

Water engineers supervise the sinking of wells on the rare occasions water is found.

Road enineers are on the job to keep down accidents with slogans like "it slows our blitz to arrive in bits."

Porters Heroic In Rail Wreck

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Rescue work by employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the heroism of wounded Pullman porters in saving others, kept the loss to eight killed in a major train wreck near Dunkirk, Ohio. Forty-eight persons were injured.

F. R. Gerard, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania's Northwestern Division, said that an investigation would open at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Two hundred yards of track were torn up, but railroad spokesmen said trains would be operating normally by noon. The damage was estimated by one authority at about $250,000.

H. E. Newcomet, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said today that the wreck of "The Pennsylvanian" last night was caused, according to a preliminary investigation, when the speeding passenger train struck a cylinder head which was blown out of a passing freight locomotive.

A control tower at the intersection of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Lines was wrecked by the train, but two occupants leaped to safety.

Bert Gamage, Secretary to the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, praised the Pullman porters for their rescue work.

Guy Davis of Chicago, a passenger, said, "The railroad people got there right away and did a good job of rescuing."

Knudsen Tells U. S. To Work Harder

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 10 (AP)—William S. Knudsen, Director General of OPM, urges Americans to "work harder and longer, to save and to sacrifice, in order that our democratic system may survive."

He spoke Nov. 8 at Founders Day exercises at Washington and Jefferson College, where he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Like the early pioneers, he said, "when the show is over and we have won, we can go back to providing for our homes and families. . . .

"Someone has invented a new method of warfare which makes it possible for them (totalitarians) to run all over the place for a while, but it won't last. The mechanics of war can be mastered, the blessings of peace are lasting."

Others receiving honorary degrees included Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Company, and the Rev. Herbert Beecher Hudnut of Detroit.

Safe 'Middle Sea' Route Goal of British Strategy

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 10—The Admiralty today characterized as a "brilliant and determined action" the latest naval engagement in the Mediterranean, which has interrupted the flow of Axis supplies to North Africa.

But the sinking of 10 ships and at least one Italian destroyer must be interpreted as of far more significance than mere interruption of the flow of reinforcements to Axis African bases.

For Britain is renewing its effort to eliminate Nazi influence in the "Middle Sea." The immediate objective is to reopen the Mediterranean as a safe British convoy route—vital to supporting the British position in the Middle East and to sending aid to Russia.

Only Half as Long

If the route through the Suez Canal could be used regularly instead of the long haul around the Cape of Good Hope, the task of giving the Soviet the aid asked for by way of the Persian Gulf would be made twice as easy as now.

The distance to Moscow from London the longer way is 15,100 miles—more than half the distance round the world—and the trip via Suez half as long. The desirability of lessening the delay as the Nazis' southern armies accelerate their eastward progress is patent.

Critics of the extent to which the British have actually aided Russia so far need to bear in mind that three unloadings and loadings are necessitated in the 2,460 miles between Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf and Moscow.

There is a change-over from sea to rail at Bandar Shahpur, another from rail to ship at Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea, and yet another back again from sea to rail at Baku.

And through Persia transport facilities are extremely limited, although no effort is being spared to augment the single-track railway and the few suitable roads.

Holding World Sea Front

The Royal Navy has its hands full holding the world-wide sea front that has been as important to the Allies as any land front they have been called upon to hold. And there is nothing Britain would like better than to find its power in European waters further enhanced by increased American relief in the Atlantic.

Meanwhile, Axis convoys in the Mediterranean have been particularly roughly handled and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Mediterranean Commander in Chief, has announced that in the battle of the Middle Sea, the British Navy has been destroying or damaging up to 50 per cent of the convoys transporting fresh Axis reinforcements and supplies to Libya.

Although German naval influence in these waters is not directly formidable, the Italians have been busy patching up their Navy after its various encounters with the British, and the Admiralty Intelligence Service knows that the Fascists have rushed repairs so rapidly that they could put four or five battleships into action if they wanted to — as apparently they do not—and can have at their disposal at least two eight-inch gun cruisers and between 10 and 14 light cruisers.

Fighter Cover Needed

The story of the Mediterranean sea battle is also the story of air bases ashore, and the success of naval forces there is dependent greatly on the fighter cover that can be provided.

The British learned some bitter lessons in connection with this problem which now arises with direct bearing on the Russian war since the Nazis advanced to threaten seriously the Soviets' main Black Sea base at Sevastopol.

The Russian fleet will still be able to get fuel, anchorage, and limited repair maintenance facilities elsewhere if Sevastopol falls into Nazi hands, but it will be at a serious disadvantage in any sustained air attack, even though the fleet is stronger in the Black Sea than the combined navies of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Prohibition upon passage of belligerent warships through the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles prevents any connection between the Soviets' Black Sea Fleet and the Royal Navy at this time. But both have actual and potential influence upon military developments ashore, and the British potential in European waters automatically will increase with American aid in the Atlantic.

French Cargoes to Nazis

Meanwhile another phase of Britain's sea battle is epitomized in the stopping of French vessels off the coast of South Africa. This action is no mere incident. For it is believed by observers, well placed to assess the situation, that no less than 80 per cent of the cargoes which French ships have discharged at Marseilles, ostensibly for the use of the French, is going to the Nazis instead now that the Vichy Government has come out more or less into the open as a branch office for Berlin interests.

Although there is evidence now of sterner handling, Britain has tried to get along with the men of Vichy rather than have them in active opposition alongside their Nazi masters, and French vessels, sailing point to point within the French Empire, have been allowed through the Straits of Gibraltar at the rate of about one a day.

When criticizing this loophole in the British anti-Nazi blockade one has to remember that the Royal Navy has been kept very busy in the Mediterranean coping with Axis surface craft and submarines.

How effectively the job his been done is indicated by the fact that in the eastern waters of this sea alone the British have accounted for close on 500,000 tons of shipping. This is a more serious loss to the enemy than sinkings in other waters, because harder to replace.

Educated Workers Asked by Dewey

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey told a meeting of the United Parents Associations Nov. 8 that many persons trained professionally earned less than others doing mechanical or non-professional tasks and urged abandonment of the "snobbish idea" that education should be used to avoid a productive life.

The New York County District Attorney cited figures he said showed that railway engineers earned $3,300 and conductors $3,000 a year on the average in 1940, and added that while lawyers with six to seven years of college training "may earn $200 a month, a New York policeman earns $250 a month."

"While a majority of newspaper reporters, most of them today with four-year college degrees, earn less than $50 a week," Mr. Dewey said, "there are hundreds of thousands of men with four months training on machines steadily earning over $100 a week."

Mr. Dewey said the mechanical trades in the modern world were mechanical arts and that in learning them "we can develop the same high qualities of personality that we find in other fields."

He said a new emphasis was needed, that of equipping the student to lend greater service in the production of goods and services.

Mutes' Nimbleness Useful on Planes

EL SEGUNDO, Calif., Nov. 10 (AP)—Twenty-two deaf mutes are employed in the factory of the Interstate Aircraft Engineering Corporation as the result of an experiment under the direction of its President, Don P. Smith.

Remembering the skill and devotion of two deaf mutes who had served in his home for 15 years, Mr. Smith proposed the plan to W. E. Hirtensteiner, Vice-President in Charge of Production. He presented it to Ernest Bardfeld, President of the Los Angeles Club of the Deaf, and it was agreed to try out a few of the workers. It was so successful that more were added.

"They are all making good," Mr. Hirtensteiner said. "They are being promoted as rapidly as possible to better jobs. More will be hired.

"Deaf mutes have especially nimble fingers, which stands them in good stead in close, critical work. They are now working on gun chargers and bomb racks."

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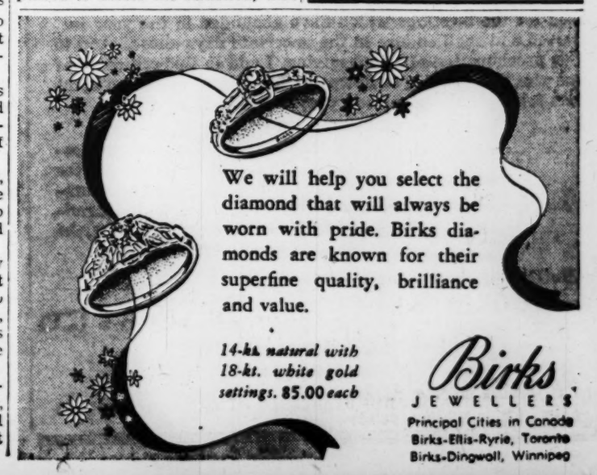

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Victory Submerged in Gloom

By Dr. Otto Strasser
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An unfortunate wave of pessimism has swept over the Allied people as the German Army progresses in the Russian campaign. Russian setbacks have been interpreted as British defeats—and the gloom thickens.

This is unfortunate, for no matter how one regards the events of the past four months, they constitute an unqualified British victory. Submerged in the gloom of the hour, the Allied peoples momentarily have lost their perspective of the war.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels claims that the Russian campaign is the "decisive victory of the war." From the military point of view, it has been a German victory, but one which will conjure up haunting recollections of the last war when success followed success, only to end in defeat. For despite the unparalleled proportions of this battle, the German victory is another local one—as yet incomplete—and incapable of ever being decisive.

The real victory lies with Britain. Why? In the first place, the attack on Russia was not a free choice for Hitler. It was forced on him because of his defeat in the west.

We must not lose sight of the fact that Hitler never can win this war except through an invasion of Britain. That he found to be impossible when he failed to soften the British people even after sacrificing the elite of the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain.

Stalin Sat Tight

During those all-important months, a year ago, when the fate of the free, democratic world hung in the balance, Stalin sat tight. For the past few weeks Russia has been crying for help, but a year ago it did not lift a finger or send a single plane during weeks which were the most crucial in the history of the world. On the contrary, it sent tons of precious metal for airplane production in Germany.

I agree with the opinion of that great Empire statesman, Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, quoted by Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons in mid-July: "If this Hitler in his insane megalomania has driven Russia to fight him in self-defense, we bless her arms and wish her all success without for the moment identifying ourselves with her communistic creed."

If he could have done it, Hitler would have conquered Moscow in London. But he never can conquer London in Moscow.

The fall of Britain a year ago would have placed Russia in a position unable to attack Germany, or withstand a German attack—but the defeat of Russia will alter the European picture by an elimination of antidemocratic forces which four months ago might have been ranged against us, instead of, through Htler's blunder on the other side.

Recall the situation of June 15. Backed by two years of economic collaboration with Germany, it was not impossible that Russia might actively join the Axis. Only a few weeks before the Nazi attack, Stalin broke off diplomatic relations with a number of exiled Allied governments in London, and Moscow menacingly spoke in support of pro-German Governments in the Middle East. The great popular argument of today is that with Russian defeat, the Allies will lose the last front in Europe.

But memories are so short: just over four months ago, that front was completely beyond our grasp; it might even have been used against us in the Middle East, or eventually, against India.

Before the Battle of Moscow Germany had lost at least 1,000,000 men, 2,000 to 3,000 planes, and 8,000 to 10,000 tanks. (The most reliable estimates of casualties on the Eastern Front is to be found in the official lists issued by the Rumanian High Command, in which instance there were, up to Oct. 1, 110,000 from an army of an estimated 500,000. According to this rough percentage of 20, the German casualty list in an army of 5,000,000 will be over 1,000,000.) These are losses which have been sustained against the Stalin regime which, from a potential foe, was made our ally through force of circumstances.

Britain's losses in the same period have been negligible, and its position, actually and relatively, is infinitely stronger. It faces a foe who has lost 20 to 25 per cent of his materials and men, while to its unimpaired stocks of last June have been added its own, as well as Imperial and American production.

So much for the long-term perspective of the war from the British point of view. What of the German?

This balance sheet of German losses and British gains is made up of unalterable facts. If the German people have not yet grasped their full significance, it is because of a complete preoccupation with what they believe will be peace—perhaps before Christmas.

When Paris fell more than a year ago, a wave of enthusiasm swept over Germany. Though in part this enthusiasm arose from victory over a Nation which their Government and newspapers had pictured for years as the eternal foe of Germany, it sprang primarily from the belief that victory over France would mean peace. The disillusionment which spread through the ranks of the people when the war went on was reflected in every report which I received from Germany.

See Victory Ahead

Similarly, the German people have followed the Russian campaign, and sustained its losses, because they believe that it is the final step to victory. Dr. Goebbels has assured them that already it is the greatest victory of all time. With the propaganda clamor about the imminent fall of Moscow, they have visions of their men home for Christmas this year.

But the eastern campaign never can be decisive. Its successes, far from being real victories, actually are resounding defeats in the struggle with Britain. They cannot and will not bring peace.

When the full force of that fact comes home to the German people, on top of the staggering losses in Russia, the morale of the Nation will sink to the low point of the war. "Why does Hitler not make peace after this, his greatest victory? If it could not bring peace, what can?" they will ask.

These are the thoughts which will come flooding into the German mind. "Can it be possible again as in the previous war," wrote one Colonel Soudan, a military commentator, in the Völkischer Beobachter, almost two months ago, "that hunger, distress, and misery can triumph over the soldiers' courage and the quality of his weapons? Can war run aground, developing into a stationary conflict on an unimaginable scale? It is folly to want to forget that we have been oppressed with such anxieties."

And the feeling of the people is backed by the Army, whose General Staff knows better than anyone else what the losses in Russia mean. They know that if it was impossible to invade Britain in 1940, or to attempt it again in 1941, then it is utterly out of the question in 1942 or 1943.

Further, if the British people were not overwhelmed by the collapse of France a year ago, their strong morale and the indomitable spirit of their leaders cannot be broken by the fall of Moscow this year. And by comparison, what petty hope there would be in the fall of Cairo, or Baghdad! The next two months will deepen the conviction that indirect attack on Britain, through shattering its morale, is as impossible as direct attack upon its shores.

By New Year, the truth which is now known to the High Command will be brought home to the people as they realize that in spite of the further collection of victories in Russia, they must fight on.

The decisive theater of war in 1942 will be inside Germany.

Germans in Exile

Dr. Otto Strasser speaks for an important section of "free Germans," who, in exile, are opposing the Hitler regime.

Associated with the Nazi Party in its early days, Dr. Strasser broke with its leadership and has long been actively working against it. He retains, from his headquarters in Canada, extensive contacts with developments within the Third Reich.

Lifebelts for Fliers

Wide World

New Safety Device Tested

This latest development in safety devices for British fliers consists of coat and trousers which serve to keep the airman upright in the water in case of a crash at sea. A small rubber boat, carried in a flat container, is attached to the lifejacket and is made buoyant by a compressed air bottle. A torch which lights automatically when dropped in the water indicates the position of the airman at night.

Vichy Says Djibouti Near Fall

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 10 (AP)—A Colonial Ministry representative today declared the fall of Djibuti, Red Sea port of French Somaliland, was imminent.

He said that Rear Admiral Rene Platon, Secretary of Colonies, was due back tomorrow from a flying visit to Djibuti, which French sources said was menaced by a sea blockade and repeated British attacks.

In an unexpected press conference following Admiral Platon's secret trip, the spokesman said Djibuti had been subjected to "a blockade which must make it fall sooner or later because it is impossible to hold on indefinitely when there is nothing to eat."

The only reason that had been given for Admiral Platon's trip was that he had gone to bring the French Governor and the military and civilian population the tribute of the Government and the "comfort of his presence."

The speaker added that there had been an exchange of telegrams between Governor-General Nouiahetes of French Somaliland and Lieut. Gen, Alan Gordon Cunningham Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in East Africa.

Djibuti has long been reported in desperate condition as a result of a British blockade. Ae recent Vichy announcement of a British-Free French invasion was denied by London sources which explained that a native officer in a French Somaliland outpost had started the story as a ruse to enable him to desert with his men to the Free French across the border.

The Ministry spokesman handed out a pamphlet containing data about Djibuti and recalling recent events there obviosuly as background for what was termed an important announcement to be made tomorrow.

He said it was "absurd" for the British to argue that they were trying to forestall a possible German move against French Somaliland.

Gandhi Aid Deserts to Axis

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 10 (AP)—Subhas Chandra Bose, famous Indian political leader and head of the left wing of Mohandas K. Gandhi's All-India Congress Party, "has gone over to the enemy" and is now believed to be in Rome or Berlin, the Government announced today.

A statement made at a session of the Council of State said that Mr. Bose signed a pact with the Axis designed to lead to an invasion of India.

[Only last week the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, leader of a large faction of Arabs in the Near East, escaped to Rome, whence he went to Berlin.]

Mr. Bose, twice President of the Congress Party, the predominantly Hindu organization which is one of India's two leading political groups, disappeared last January from Calcutta. A warrant was issued for his arrest the following day when he failed to appear in court on a seven-months-old charge under the Defense of India Act.

Mr. Bose was elected Mayor of Calcutta in 1930 while he was a political prisoner. As leader of the extreme left bloc of the Congress Party, he frequently clashed with the British Government and at times threatened Mr. Gandhi's leadership of the party.

Novelty in Tanker; Partly Built Afloat

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—A 12,500-ton ocean-going tanker, claimed to be the first of its size in the Nation to be partially constructed while afloat, will cruise down the icy Hudson River tomorrow headed for Buenos Aires.

In a novel departure from traditional building technique, regarded by the industry as of great importance with the Nation's shipbuilding facilities at a premium, more than half of the $1,000,000 tanker—christened Victoria—was constructed while the hull floated in the river a mile from downtown Albany.

A spokesman for Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis grain firm which built the vessel for a South American firm, termed the construction method "very practical" and expressed the opinion the procedure could be adopted where ways are lacking.

"If anybody wants to do it," he asserted, "they can build ships all the way from here to New York Harbor, using the banks of the river. To our knowledge, it is the first time on which a major portion of construction of a ship of this size was ever done after it was floated."

The vessel will have sea trials off New York Harbor, then be turned over to its owners, Compagnia Argentina de Navegacion Mihanovich, Ltd.

Anti-Axis Revolt and Sabotage Grows

By the Associated Press

Revolt and sabotage have multiplied in Axis occupied countries, reports over the week end disclosed.

In Vichy police said revolt plans of serious proportions were uncovered at Nice Nov. 8 in the arrests of 30 persons charged with membership in a de Gaullist railwayman's organization.

The organization, known both as "Free France" and "Friends of de Gaulle" was said to have branches throughout Unoccupied France, particularly at Marseille. Besides the 30 arrested, five had been arrested previously at Nice.

At the home of one leader in Nice, Arthur Francois, police said they seized a list of persons to be arrested by followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The French Cabinet decided to transfer trials of de Gaullists from the Gannat Court Martial to the much more powerful state courts recently set up to deal with enemies of the Government.

Nazis Release Mayor

An announcement that the Germans had released Mayor Blancho of St. Nazaire, arrested as a result of the slaying of the German commandant at Nantes, was taken by observers here as an indication that the manhunt for conspirators in recent assassinations of German officials continued.

One group of alleged terrorists was arrested yesterday in Paris for the killing of Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz, the Nantes commandant.

Among yesterday's arrests, police said, were an 18-year-old group leader and two alleged Communist followers, 17 and 19. A Spaniard also was reported picked up Saturday in the Hotz roundup.

In Paris today police forbade use of automobiles by night and on Sunday except by doctors, milkmen and public service emergency repairmen, on pain of confiscation of the cars.

Fighting in Serbia

In Sofia, Bulgaria a Government spokesman said yesterday that 482 Greeks and 26 Bulgarians were killed in fighting on Sept. 26 when rebellious Greeks invaded the Bulgarian district of Drama.

Reports from Zagreb, Croatia, Nov. 8 said heavy fighting is in progress among Serb Government troops and rebel bands.

No mention was made of German troops. In one encounter at Brezovitch 75 rebels were reported killed and former members of dismembered Yugoslavia's government taken prisoners.

In Vienna 20 Czechs were executed Nov. 6 charged with attempting to set fire to food stores in the former Austrian Capital and its vicinity, Berlin stated.

In Prague pro-Nazi President Emil Hacha warned Czechs in a radio appeal that it was "high time to fulfill realistically and honestly obligations to the Reich."

Appeal to Czechs

He asked the Czechs not to listen to "agitating addresses of emigrants" and said that in the midst of a war Germany cannot be "sentimental toward Czechs."

At the same time eight more capital punishment sentences were announced by Nazi officials indicating that the purge of rebellious Czechs started over a month ago was still in progress. Most of the Czech protectorate is still under a state of civil emergency.

In Norway six Norwegians who mutinied while aboard a German ship after being taken from their native Spitsbergen Islands last summer, were executed by German authorities at Tromose, Norway, last Monday, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency in London stated.

The agency, an organ of the Norwegian Exile Government, reported that the Norwegians had seized control of the ship in their mutiny but were picked up by a German patrol boat while attempting to reach Iceland.

Nazi Arrest: Prayed for Jews

BERLIN, Nov. 10—The Rev. Bernhard Lichtenberg, Dean of St. Hedwig's Roman Catholic Cathedral here and sometimes representative of the Bishop in Berlin, who was arrested by German secret police, is being held in Plötzensee Prison in the northwest section of the city, reliable sources said.

These sources said he had been in custody for two weeks, accused among other things of offering prayers for Jews against whom intensive Nazi measures recently have been renewed.

His sermons, it was said, also undoubtedly figured in his arrest as they did last summer in his questioning by the Gestapo.

At that time he was called to the secret police headquarters for questioning about sermons in which he supported criticism that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Münster, the Most Rev. Count Clemens August von Galen, directed against the Nazis and the Gestapo in particular.

The Bishop of Münster began his attacks on Naziism as early as 1934 when he decried what he termed persecution of Roman Catholics in Germany.

As recently as last Sept. 10 the outspoken Bishop denounced what he said was the killing in Germany of persons deemed "unworthy to live" because they were "unproductive."

He said in a sermon later circulated through the Reich by chain letters that "according to reliable information lists are now being made up in the sanitoriums and asylums in the Province of Westphalia of such patients who as so-called 'unproductive countrymen' are to be taken away and in a short time deprived of their lives."

London Honors Defense Aids

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The men and women who have fought to save ancient London from destruction in the battle of bombs were given the place of honor today in the traditional Lord Mayor's Day parade.

It was the first public ceremonial observing the day since the war.

Armistice Day this year, Britain's third in this war, will pass almost unnoticed at King George's request. Its chief commemoration was in brief church services Nov. 9.

Sir John Laurie, sworn in as new Lord Mayor, took the salute from the south portico of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Gone into storage for safe keeping was the gilded coach which carried peacetime Lord Mayors through the streets.

Civil defense workers led the procession, the first military parade in the capital in months, followed by soldiers, sailors, and airmen from almost all British and Allied forces.

Polish troops fighting alongside British forces passed the Lord Mayor's reviewing stand.

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U. S.-Britain to Stiffen Their Stand in Orient

By the Associated Press

Monday, Nov. 10

Plans are well advanced for an early and concerted action by Great Britain and the United States to strengthen their position in the Orient. It is learned on excellent authority, that the program is expected to be put into effect at about the time of the arrival here of Saburo Kurusu, a special Japanese emissary who is en route to Washington with Tokyo's newest instructions.

Since moving into Indo-China, Japan has been under notice from the United States Government and from Britain that they will not acquiesce in any further expansion of the Japanese domain. At the same time, Tokyo is committed before the Japanese people and the world to consolidate the Orient into a Japanese-dominated economic sphere.

Not Much Hope

A reliable source in Manila said Mr. Kurusu told friends during his overnight stop-over there that there was "not much hope" his dramatic flying trip to Washington would be successful.

He himself did not offer any amplification, but the source said he apparently felt he would be unable to offer the United States sufficient concessions to resolve the impasse.

Japan meanwhile appeared to be concentrating its main Indo-Chinese forces in territory within reach of Thailand and British-protected Malaya.

Its military arrangements coincided with arrival of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, one of Japan's South Seas experts, who has been named Ambassador to Indo-China.

Heading a staff of officials, which ultimately will total about 350, his arrival was believed by many Far Eastern observers to presage major military developments in the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Yoshizawa himself is invested with extraordinary powers, and a large staff of political, economic, and cultural experts gives Japan a greater representation here than in any other country in the world.

Indications that Japan is paying closest attention to Thailand and Malaya, the elongated peninsula leading to Singapore, were seen in the personal inspection by an Associated Press correspondent of the northern border areas.

No Japanese military activity whatever could be observed in the vicinity of Caobang, Dongdang, and Langson adjoining Kwangsi Province of China.

Few Troops Reported

Authoritative sources said the Japanese were constructing no fortifications at all along the Chinese frontier and that there were practically no troops near the borders of Tonkin and Laos, the Indo-China territories facing Yunnan Province of China, Burma, and the Eastern frontier of Thailand.

The Chinese were taking no chances of a sudden thrust through Yunnan or Kwangsi Provinces to cut the Burma Road, however, and were reported on highest authority to have concentrated many of their best troops along the few potential approaches from Indo-China.

Official quarters in Japan declined to comment on the possible withdrawal of United States marines from China, but well-informed Japanese said Japan some time ago suggested to belligerents in the European war that they withdraw their armed forces from China, adding withdrawal of United States forces would be welcomed by the Japanese people in view of the United States' semi-belligerency.

[President Roosevelt in announcing last week that withdrawal of the Marines was being considered said no discussions had taken place with Japan on the question.]

Japanese View

Asahi said withdrawal of the Marines was rather late since they already had displayed disagreeable behavior on several occasions.

A part of the Japanese press took the view that withdrawal of the Marines would be a further evidence of decline of British and United States influence in the Far East.

Well-informed Shanghai sources said the United States Yangtze River Patrol, consisting of the gunboats Luzon, Wake, and Oahu, also might be withdrawn.

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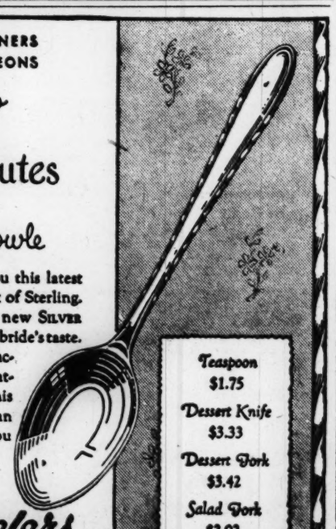
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Senators See Hope of Peace With Tokyo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah and Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas—voiced the opinion today that differences between this country and Japan could be adjusted in the forthcoming conversations between State Department officials and Saburo Kurusu, the special Japanese envoy.

The talks are scheduled to begin next week and Mr. Kurusu already has been reported pessimistic about their chances for success. The special envoy is en route here by Pacific Clipper, bringing with him Tokyo's formula for removal of the existing sources of friction between the two nations. This formula, the Japanese press has been hinting, may be something in the nature of an ultimatum.

Neither Senator Thomas—who is regarded as a Senate authority on Japanese-American relations—nor Senator Capper had any idea that this Government would give diplomatic ground to Mr. Kurusu. They agreed in separate interviews, however, that Japan was in no position to undertake war against the United States over differences that could be settled amicably.

On the other hand, Senator George W. Noris (Ind.) of Nebraska declared that it should not matter to this country what Mr. Kurusu had to say about Pacific problems.

Press Vindictive

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Japanese newspapers blamed the United States today for the banning of Japanese commercial establishments by the new Government in Panama and declared Washington must bear the responsibility if the action placed a new strain on Japan's relations with America.

The comments followed up a protest lodged with the Panama Government by the Japanese Foreign Office last week.

Hochi asserted the United States had engineered the recent coup which deposed Arnulfo Arias as President of Panama as part of a plan to eliminate all Japanese from the vicinity of the Canal Zone.

"That the anti-Japanese ban was enforced under United States pressure is clear from the fact that the Government under Dr. Arias had decided to permit the Japanese to continue business," Hochi said.

Similar views were expressed by Kokumin, Nichi Nichi and other papers.

Pan American Planes In New Pacific Calls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—In a rerouting of Pacific air routes this week, Pan American Airways clippers now are making two Western ocean stops, one at Suva, in the British-controlled Fiji Islands, and the other at Palmyra Island, of the American-owned Hawaiian Islands, the company announced Nov. 8. The first takeoff in the new service was made from Treasure Island, San Francisco, on Nov. 5.

Extension of air service to the new points of call was viewed as a defense step at a time when tension is high in the Pacific. The route changes tie into the expanding airways network over the Pacific, two land points without fast transportation connections either with the United States or the Orient.

Thanksgiving Day—1941

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set aside Thursday, the twentieth day of November, 1941, as a day to be observed in giving thanks to the Heavenly Source of our earthly blessings.

Our beloved country is free and strong. Our moral and physical defenses against the forces of threatened aggression are mounting daily in magnitude and effectiveness.

In the interest of our own future, we are sending succor at increasing pace to those peoples abroad who are bravely defending their homes and their precious liberties against annihilation.

We have not lost our faith in the spiritual dignity of man, our proud belief in the right of all people to live out their lives in freedom and with equal treatment. The love of democracy still burns brightly in our hearts.

We are grateful to the Father of us all for the innumerable daily manifestations of His beneficent mercy in affairs both public and private, for the bounties of the harvest, for opportunities to labor and to serve, and for the continuance of those homely joys and satisfactions which enrich our lives.

Let us ask the divine blessing on our decision and determination to protect our way of life against the forces of evil and slavery which seek in these days to encompass us.

On the day appointed for this purpose, let us reflect at our homes or places of worship on the goodness of God and, in giving thanks, let us pray for a speedy end to strife and the establishment on earth of freedom, brotherhood, and justice for enduring time.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

(Signed)

By the President:

CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State.

Temperance Forces of Nation Line Up for New Drive on Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The temperance forces of the Nation are showing signs of beginning a new offensive against the increase in drinking and crime which official figures now disclose to be the mounting consequences of repeal.

They are directing their renewed activities to two objectives.

One is to bring out into the open the conditions which have been getting worse and worse under repeal, the objective record of which is now revealing more drunkenness, more arrests and more crime than under prohibition.

The other is to defend with significant vigor the constitutional origin and practical vale of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Indicative of the new initiative of the temperance forces is the statement issued by Deets Pickett of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an organization which played one of the most influential roles in bringing prohibition to pass and in supporting it.

Fresh Evidence

Mr. Pickett cites fresh evidence and impressive facts showing that repeal, which was sold to the country on the ground that it would reduce lawlessness, decrease drunkenness and improve conditions, is after eight years of trial, producing exactly the opposite results.

He offers as proof of his assertions, official crime reports which reveal that the ratio of arrests for drunkenness per 100,000 of the population was nearly twice as great in 1940 as in the last and one of the worst years of prohibition, 1932, and asks the sponsors of repeal what they have to say today in defense of their now-forgotten arguments.

At the same time, Mr. Pickett is making a frontal attack against the assertion, now being frequently made because of the concern which is being felt over the failure thus far to cope with drink conditions around the many Army camps, that national prohibition was put over on the American people by a minority under a wartime subterfuge.

Mr. Pickett cites the facts on this argument as follows:

"It simply is impossible for any one with a knowledge of American political history during the first 20 years of the twentieth century to say that prohibition was 'put over by a minority.'

Figures Quoted

"Thirty-two States had adopted prohibition and 62,763,652 people were living under some form of prohibition before the Federal Act went into effect. Between 1912 and 1919 the Federal Congress adopted 10 major measures of a prohibition character.

"On the amendment, prohibition had the solid vote of representatives of 24 States and a majority of 12 delegations.

"There were only four States divided adversely to prohibition. It had the support of 124 Democrats, 137 Republicans, and 4 Independents in the House against the opposition of 64 Democrats, 62 Republicans, and 2 Independents. It was ratified by 45 of the 48 State Legislatures with an 86 per cent dry vote in the Senates and an 80 per cent dry vote in the lower houses of the States.

"If all of this, accomplished over a long term of years in strict accordance with constitutional procedure, was done by 'a well-organized minority,' the American people must be politically hopeless."

Mr. Pickett comes to the defense of the achievements of prohibition itself in declaring that the renewed contention that the era of the Eighteenth Amendment was "the most drunken age America has ever known" will not stand examination and is conclusively refuted by established facts.

"Figures," he says, "may be manipulated, but when they are treated comprehensively, they tell the truth. An investigation of the research department of this board covering 226 cities showed an increase of 26.17 per cent in the number of arrests for drunkenness in the first year of repeal over the last year of prohibition.

"According to the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the ratio of arrests for drunkenness per 100,000 of the population was nearly twice as great in 1940 as in 1932.

FBI Reports

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports show the increase in arrests for drunkenness in the United States over 1932 to be as follows: 1933, 22.7 per cent; 1934, 79.3 per cent; 1935, 94.4 per cent; 1936, 102.9 per cent; 1937, 100.5 per cent; 1938, 80.6 per cent; 1939, 82.1 per cent; 1940, 91.7 per cent.

"An Associated Press dispatch says that an analysis of 28,450 arrests of women in 410 cities during the first half of 1941 showed, according to the FBI, increases of 35.4 per cent over 1940 for drunkenness and 38.3 per cent for driving while intoxicated."

Mr. Pickett urges that the need to take steps now to cope with mounting evils of the liquor traffic under repeal, accentuated by the concentration of hundreds of thousands of young soldiers in unprotected Army camps, should not be clouded by false statements and false assumptions about prohibition.

"It is perfectly true," he says, "that racketeering in the production and distribution of liquors under prohibition was shocking in its extent and consequences. It was true that agitation against the law prompted many unthinking people to deal with criminals.

"It is true that drunkenness and other consequences of drinking were much more troublesome in general during the latter years of prohibition than during the first years, when social and economic consequences of the prohibition law were simply astounding.

"But, while these things properly may be said, it is not right to make misstatements, nor is it right to attempt to bewilder the people and stop them from intelligent thinking in regard to the present situation by pouring upon their heads an avalanche of assumptions which are utterly contrary to fact."

Per Capita Wealth In U. S. Now $77.55

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 11

Money in circulation Oct. 31 totaled $10,362,965,839, or enough to provide $77.55 for every person in the United States, the Treasury reported.

On a per capita basis, the increase was $1.44 during the month and $14.87 during the past 12 months.

U. S. Builds Naval Base In Iceland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 — The United States is today building a powerful and, it hopes, impregnable naval base in Iceland—only 800 miles from the mainland of Europe.

Placed on an official par with such mighty naval strongholds as Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Norfolk, Va., the new naval operations base in Iceland brings American naval power to within 600 miles of Scotland and emphasizes the steel grip in which the Anglo-Saxon powers now hold the North Atlantic.

This base is expected to play an increasingly important part in the two-fold Anglo-American task of defeating the German submarine campaign and of maintaining the blockade on German-occupied Europe.

Iceland's New Role

Particularly significant is the fact that Iceland's new role in the struggle against Hitlerism was announced less than 24 hours after the Senate had voted to permit American merchants ships to enter the war zones. A major task of the naval forces at the new operations base will be to protect these merchant convoys on their way to the British Isles and perhaps Russia.

Meanwhile, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. N. retired, has predicted that the United States would be forced to acquire additional naval bases in the Atlantic for what he said was an inevitable naval war between this country and Germany.

Speaking at an American Red Cross Roll Call rally at Kansas City, Mo., the former Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet declared that "there are other base positions in the Atlantic Ocean which the strategical conception of fighting Hitler on the seas may make imperative for the United States to occupy should they be menaced by German warships and airplanes."

Need for More Bases

He said the islands were the Azores, Cape Verdes, Canaries, and Martinique. He also mentioned the French West African port of Dakar as one which this country might feel forced to take over.

Although the Navy Department refused to discuss the scope of its Iceland order, beyond announcing that the base was being established for both administrative and task purposes, Washington was quick to grasp the importance of the new development.

This is the first occasion in the peacetime history of the United States that this country has possessed a naval base which places its fleet units within a day's journey of both the British Isles and the European continent.

The construction of a powerful naval base in this area is expected to give the Atlantic Fleet great offensive and defensive power. Not only will battleships, aircraft carriers, and cruisers be in a position to keep close watch on the German Fleet but American destroyers will have a handy base at which to refuel and repair during the arduous task of clearing the North Atlantic sea lanes of German submarines and surface raiders.

Aid to British Navy

The new base will also directly aid the British Navy since its ships are expected to make full use of American facilities without Great Britain having, however, to divert steel and equipment from other places to fortify it.

Among the many strategical benefits which the new base makes available is that of conducting devastating raids against German positions in Norway by carrier-based aircraft in the event that this country decides to institute aerial warfare against Germany.

Iceland is also seen as a most convenient way station for merchantmen on their way from American East Coast ports to the Soviet Arctic port of Archangel. It would mean that freighters could bunker at Reykjavik, thus saving more of their space for cargo.

Analyzing the importance of the new operations base, experts here point out that it enables the United States to shift the weight of its Atlantic fleet across the Ocean at will and that fleet units need no longer be tied to the eastern shore of the United States through a lack of adequate repair and provisioning facilities on the other side.

With the passage of time, Iceland is expected to become one of the most strongly fortified and defended areas of its size in the world. Not only will the United States Navy have a base there, but the Army has been pouring men and equipment into the island for some months. Together, the Army and the Navy will make Iceland impregnable to German attack, it is felt.

High du Pont Chemist Gets Industry's Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Dr. E. K. Bolton, chemical director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del., is recipient of the 1941 Chemical Industry Medal awarded by the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at a joint meeting here Nov. 7. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe, of New York, past chairman of the first group, made the presentation, citing Dr. Bolton for his "valuable application of chemical research to industry" as a developer of the textile fiber, nylon, and the synthetic rubber, neoprene.

In accepting the medal, Dr. Bolton said that the nylon industry, although still in its infancy, was undergoing rapid expansion and, as a replacement for silk, might make notable contributions to national defense.

Britain's Higher Beef Prices Win Argentina's Good Will

By Norman A. Ingrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In a country that "talks beef" where some other countries "talk turkey," the British assurance of 10 per cent higher prices for Argentine beef comes as another tangible evidence of Anglo-American desires to help Argentina through this difficult period.

Coming soon after signature on a reciprocal trade pact with the United States, Britain's action helps to draw Argentina closer to the Allied democracies. Britain also promised to hold the volume of its meat purchases to a high level this third year of war.

Gesture Appreciated

Argentines appreciate new evidences that Britain and North America are not going to neglect Argentine well-being, so dependent on foreign markets, while engaged in total resistance to Nazi plans for world domination.

The greater trade facilities arranged between the United States and Argentina and the increased meat price granted by the British, retroactive to Sept. 1, represent a solid contribution to the maintenance of the Argentine's living standard.

This standard is already high compared with that reigning in other southern republics. Indeed, the well-fed and well-clothed Argentine was the dominant impression of this correspondent revisiting Buenos Aires after a prolonged stay west of the Andes.

Despite the contraction in foreign trade, Argentine money has retained much of its domestic purchasing power. This holds good especially for food, perhaps because the unexportable surpluses force greater competition for disposal at home. The result, certainly, is that Argentina no longer can be classified as the most expensive South American country for either the white collar or the manual worker.

Need for More Bases

The official announcement from the Ministry of Agriculture on the 10 per cent rise in British prices declared that "the prospects of placing our meat abroad, with the United Kingdom as the principal market, are quite satisfactory. In view of the volume expected to be shipped and the prices to be obtained, the breeders will be able to receive good prices for their cattle."

The new prices paid to the breeders have been distributed so that the increases are paid according to quality, irrespective of whether the meat is frozen or canned.

London, through its Ambassador, Sir Esmond Ovey, has promised that purchases of meat will not experience a reduction for the third year of the war. Argentine officials are confident of greater sales, especially in view of the improved shipping situation.

An inspection of the River Plate docks would indicate no British inability to transport the meat. "Blue Star," "Highland" and other carriers are still to be seen. There have been ocean casualties, but the great bulk of purchased meat is delivered in England to the civil and military consumers.

Last month there was some concern over the report that the British Government is replacing Argentine canned beef, alleged to be too expensive, with North American corned pork. The threat to Argentina involved 60,000,000 pesos, or about $14,310,000, and 500,000 head of cattle.

Other Evidences of Help

Buenos Aires consulted Washington. The reply was favorable to Argentina. The United States, so far as possible, has no intention of interfering with the trade of this country. On the contrary, Washington's policy is to assist its expansion. There is a possibility at this time of the United States Government buying the Argentine wool and hides surpluses valued at 270,000,000 pesos.

All this Anglo-American buying means little to Argentina unless effective exchange is available. Dollars and pounds mean practically nothing—as such. It is the materials, raw and manufactured, that are required in these days of rationing and priorities for neutrals.

As fast as possible these materials are being delivered to Argentina. Obviously, to take one example, the British must supply the tinplate if they want canned meat from this country. They are also making a great effort to provide Argentina with coal.

The United States is performing satisfactorily by increasing the volume of light and heavy manufactured goods it has customarily supplied. It stands to reason that both the English-speaking countries will do their utmost to fill the ships dispatched to Argentina to fetch their raw materials and produce required to help win the war.

Roosevelt: Future Not Dark

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt said Nov. 8 that the future appeared ominous "only to those who lack resolution; who fail to sense the inherent strength of Democracy."

On the eve of the 21st annual observance of American Education Week, the President addressed this letter to the patrons, students and teachers of American schools:

The theme of the twenty-first observance of American Education week should strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all patriotic citizens. Education for a strong America has in it a timely note of optimism. It reminds us of the sources of our inherent strength—the courage and fortitude of individual men and women devoted to freedom and its defense.

Today's young Americans are not taking their freedoms for granted. They are being taught that freedom must be held by each generation; that it is not by hoarding, but by sacrificial giving that life gains meaning and power.

Organized education does its part to make America strong. It helps to dispel ignorance and confusion. It builds knowledge and character. It stimulates a desire to achieve the satisfactions of the good life and to eliminate evil from the world.

The challenge of today's tragic world is ever with us. We must guard against any feeling of fatalism. The shape of things to come is ominous only to those who lack resolution; who fail to sense the inherent strength of Democracy; who lack faith that we live in a moral universe in which truth, righteousness, and justice will eventually be made to triumph."

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Hitler Reply to Roosevelt: Your Ships May Shoot First

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (AP)—Adolf Hitler in reply to President Roosevelt's Navy Day challenge declared Nov. 8 that he had ordered the German Navy to fire on American ships only after being attacked, but that any officer who then failed to fire would be court-martialed.

In apparent answer to President Roosevelt's assertion that "all that will matter is who fired the last shot," Hitler said that no matter how long the war lasts "the last battalion on the field will be German."

The first direct reply to the American President from the Führer was made in a Munich Beer Hall anniversary speech.

"Battle of Atlantic"

"If now the American President Roosevlt, who already is responsible for Poland's entry into the conflict and who, as we can prove to him precisely today, decided that France enter this war, believes he can perhaps make us soft by an order to shoot, then I can give this gentlemen only one answer," Hitler said.

"Mr. President Roosevelt has commanded his ships to shoot as soon as they see German ships. And I have commanded German ships, whenever they see American, not to shoot thereupon but to defend themselves as soon as they are attacked.

The German officer who does not defend himself I will place before a court-marial.

"If therefore an American ship on the basis of the command of its President shoots, then it will do so at its own danger. The German ship will defend itself and our torpedoes will strike."

Calls Map "Ridiculous"

In connection with the map which President Roosevelt said showed German designs on South America, Hitler branded it "a ridiculous forgery."

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "South America is as far away as the moon."

Referring to the American President's assertion that the Nazis plan to abolish all religions, he said "it does not interest me what kinds of religion there are in the world and peoples' attitude towards these religions."

He declared that Germany would choke off Russia and defied Britain to attempt an invasion of the West. His armies, he said, could defend Germany and all of Europe despite American "threats and plans for gigantic armament."

He referred to "constantly renewed threats from America" and repeated a warning made a year ago that any enemy ships carrying war material would be torpedoed.

Hitler said that "blitzkrieg" was a silly word, so he never had used it; but if such a word could be applied it should be the description of the Russian campaign.

"Never was a great empire smashed and destroyed in shorter time than was Soviet Russia this time," he said.

Lists Soviet Losses

Hitler said the Russians had sustained casualties totaling at least 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men and that already 3,600,000 Red Army prisoners have been captured.

He placed Russian losses in equipment at 15,000 planes, more than 22,000 tanks and more than 27,000 guns.

"The entire industry of the world," he said could only slowly replace these gigantic losses and "the industry of the democracies in any case cannot replace it in the next years."

Referring to a possible British attempt to open a second front against Germany, Hitler declared:

"If the English choose to undertake an offensive, whether it is in Norway, on our German coast, or in Holland, Belgium, or France, we can only say:

"I have never known a standstill. In some places there are ten batteries, then five are added, and then there are 15, then, five more and still more. Our enemies themselves deliver us cannon.

After paying tribute to the nations associated with Germany Hitler said objectives of the campaign against Soviet Russia were twofold.

"One," he said, "is destruction of enemy power, that is enemy fighting forces; and, two, occupation of enemy bases for armament and supply."

In this connection, Hitler said that when someone says Leningrad will fall into German hands only as a ruin, his answer was: "I have no interest in any such city as Leningrad but only in the destruction of the industrial centers of Leningrad."

Destruction Basic Aim

"If it suits the Russians to blow up their cities, they save us, perhaps, much work. Moments of prestige—I repeat—play absolutely no role with us. If someone says, 'Why don't we march now?'—because at the moment it is raining or snowing or perhaps because we haven't entirely completed roads:

"Those amusing strategists who determine the tempo of their retreats do not determine the tempo of this advance; we exclusively determine that.

"And secondly: occupation of enemy bases of armament or supply. Here also we will advance according to plan. Sometimes destruction of a single plant is sufficient to paralyze many works."

German troops, according to Hitler, have occupied 1,670,000 square kilometers (about 644,000 square miles) in which 60 to 75 per cent of all Russia's industries and raw materials are located.

"Whenever I have been told so often recently that the democracies now are arming," he continued, "I have already pointed out that we, of course, are not doing nothing.

"I did not intend to stop German armament production in the year 1939, 1940 or 1941. What we heretofore accomplished in this respect was everything. We are continuing to arm. I only have shifted armament to a few special fields.

He warned if there were any Germans who may be "seriously" hoping to cause a break in the German front that "the moment comes when I hit hard and lightning-like and speedily eliminate him."

"Then no camouflage helps," he said, "not even camouflage with religion." He did not amplify this reference to religion but observers wondered whether it was directed at church circles which have openly criticized some Nazi measures.

Hitler served notice that Germany would smash any attempts at revolt against Nazi rule because the Reich's enemies "no longer are faced with the memory of a Germany with kid gloves but a National Socialistic Germany with a hard fist."

Ridicules Revolt Talk

He claimed that Germans were "very courteous, very proper" toward the civilian population of occupied countries.

"Perhaps sometimes too proper, too obliging," he added.

Germans are not oppressing anybody in occupied countries, are not robbing or plundering, he went on, then declared:

"If anyone thinks he can resist a garrison or perhaps shake it through a cowardly murder, then we will hit as hard as we did at some in the years when our opponents thought they could terrorize us."

As to hopes among Germany's enemies for revolt within the Reich proper, he said "persons who could make revolution here are gone. They have been in England, America and Canada for a long time . . . persons who may have wanted to make revolution are so few, so unimportant that it is a joke to hope for their help."

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Farewell and Best Wishes

International

Ambassador Daniels (right) Embraces President Avila Camacho

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 10 (AP)—Josephus Daniels left by plane for the United States yesterday, quitting his post as Ambassador to Mexico after 8½ years to rejoin his wife in Raleigh, N. C.

Tears glinted in his eyes as he worked his way through the airport farewell crowd to the plane. He gave the ceremonial Mexican embrace to the men and wives of the Embassy staff, and girl employees left smears of lipstick on his cheeks.

Dr. Jorge Zawadsky, Colombian Ambassador, gave him a corsage for Mrs. Daniels.

Churchill Says Britain Backs U. S. in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

which cheered loudly as he rose to speak: "Viewing the vast, somber scene as dispassionately as possible, it would seem a very hazardous adventure for the Japanese people to plunge quite needlessly into a world struggle in which they will find themselves—in which they may well find themselves—opposed in the Pacific by states whose population comprises nearly three quarters of the human race.

"It would be a disaster of the first magnitude to world civilization if the noble resistance to invasion and exploitation which has been made by the whole Chinese race were not to result in the liberation of their hearths and homes. That, I feel, is the sentiment deep in all of our hearts."

The Prime Minister said that "the United States' time-honored interests in the Far East are well known," and added that "they are doing their utmost to find a way of preserving the peace in the Pacific."

Turning to the war in Europe, Mr. Churchill declared that "all the usual signs and symptoms already are manifest" that a "peace offensive" may come from Berlin, but he asserted that Britain "will never enter into any negotiations with Hitler or any party in Germany which represents the Nazi Regime."

"They all say that the guilty men who have let hell loose upon the world are hoping to escape with their fleeting triumph and ill-gotten plunder from the closing net of doom.

British to Fight On

"We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our Russian allies, and to the Government and people of the United States to make it absolutely clear that whether we are supported or are alone, however long and hard the toil may be, the British Nation and His Majesty's Government at the head of the Nation and in intimate concert with the governments of the great Dominions will never enter into any negotiations with Hitler or any party in Germany which represents the Nazi regime."

"Now," he said, "a large part of the United States Navy, as Colonel Knox has told us, is constantly in action against the common foe," and Russia is aiding in the fight against Germany.

"The condition of Europe is terrible in the last degree. In a dozen countries Norwegians, Belgians, Frenchmen, Dutch, Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Greeks and above all in scale Russians are being butchered by thousands and tens of thousands after they have surrendered, while mass executions in all countries have become part of the regular German routine.

"The world has been intensely stirred by the massacre of French hostages. The whole of France with the exception of that small clique whose public careers depend upon a German victory has been united in horror and indignation against this slaughter of perfectly innocent people.

"The French people have not been impressed by Admiral Darlan's tribute to German generosity and his call for loving collaboration with conquerors and murderers.

"Even the arch criminal himself, the Nazi ogre Hitler, has been frightened by the volume of world indignation which his spectacular atrocities have excited.

"It is not that the French people have been intimidated. Hitler has not dared to go further with his program of killing. This is not due to mercy, compassion, or compunction but to fear and a continuing uneasiness of personal insecurity rising in a wicked heart.

Brave Soldiers

"I would say generally that we must regard all these victims of Nazi executioners in so many lands who are labeled Communists and Jews as if they were brave soldiers who died for their country on the field of battle.

"In a way, their sacrifice may be more fruitful than that of a soldier who falls with arms in his hand. A river of blood has flowed and is flowing between the German race and the peoples of all Europe. It is not the hot blood of battle, where good blows are given and returned. It is the cold blood of the execution yard and scaffold, which leaves a stain indelible for generations and for centuries.

"Here, then, are the foundations upon which the new order of Europe is to be inaugurated. Here, then, is the house-warming festival of the Herrenvolk. Here, then, is the system of terrorism by which the Nazi criminals and their Quisling accomplices seek to rule a dozen ancient states of Europe and, if possible, all the free nations of the world.

"In no more effective manner could they have frustrated the accomplishment of their own designs. The future and its history are inscrutable. One thing is plain—never to these bloodstained and accused hands will the future of Europe be confided.

"Since Lord Mayor's Day last year some great changes have taken place in our situation. Then we were the sole champions of freedom in arms. Then we were ill-armed and very much outnumbered, even in the air.

American Navy Helps

"Now a large part of the United States Navy, as Colonel Knox has told us, is constantly in action against the common foe. Now the valiant resistance of the Russian nation has inflicted frightful injury upon German military power. And at the present moment the German invading army, after their great losses, lie on the barren steppes exposed to the approaching severities of the Russian winter.

"Now we have an air force which is at least equal in size and number, not to speak of quality, to German air power."

Of the lease-lend bill Mr. Churchill declared: "Never let us again hear the taunt that money is the ruling thought and power in the hearts and thoughts of American democracy. The lease-lend bill must be regarded without question as the most unsordid act in the whole record of history."

Mr. Churchill was the principal speaker at the luncheon, part of traditional ceremonies following the induction earlier of a new Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Laurie.

Taking notice of the wrecking of the historic Guildhall in last winter's German bombings, Mr. Churchill said that London was carrying on the traditional festivals even though "this year our ancient Guildhall lies in ruins."

Roosevelt-Stalin Meeting?

Continued from Page 1

Soviet Premier: "I hope that you will communicate with me directly without hesitation if you should so wish."

2. To which, on Nov. 4, Stalin replied and in doing so carried the idea a little further when he wrote: "I am heartily in accord with your proposal, Mr. President, that we establish direct personal contact whenever circumstances warrant." The meaning of these words can be minimized but it might well be misleading to do so for Stalin construes Mr. Roosevelt's "hope" to be a "proposal" and defines communication to mean "personal contact."

3. Today from Kuibyshev the Associated Press reports in a single sentence that Stalin "has promised to try to arrange a personal meeting with President Roosevelt." No details are added. The only such promise Stalin is known to have made is contained in teh last sentence of his letter quoted above. This may well be the promise and the dispatch from Kuibyshev would appear to be confirmatory.

4. It is generally agreed here that while Mr. Roosevelt would welcome a full-length consultation with the Russian Premier he would not be likely to consider it either politically or strategically feasible without the presence of Mr. Churchill.

A meeting only between the President and Stalin might easily be misconstrued domestically as implying a gesture of sympathy for Communism rather than as a war conference pure and simple. And since it would be a war council it would logically require the presence of the Allies' greatest war leader, Winston Churchill. Military decisions taken without Mr. Churchill would be of little value.

5. The purpose of the conference, as it is discussed here, besides seeking to solidify the common front against Hitlerism, would reach to the future peace in connection with which Russia's views are pertinent. If, for example, the United States wins Finland to a separate peace with the Soviets, no better means could be taken to insure Finland's borders than a meeting with Stalin.

6. Both Washington and London realize the urgency of ending conflicting speeches and conflicting military plans and supplanting them with a unified grand strategy agreed to by the major opponents of Hitler. Such an integration of strategy would be one of the prime objectives of the meeting.

Difficulties to Be Met

There will, of course, be difficulties to overcome if the conference is to be successfully arranged and even if they are overcome there are likely to be delays.

The Soviet Premier would in all probability not consider it practicable to absent himself even briefly from his leadership of his armies until the Eastern Front has been stabilized, until it is clear that the Nazis cannot break through further, if at all, during the remaining winter months.

There might also be difficulty in detrmining a secure and practicable place for the meeting. It is conceivable that Stalin might fly to Britain and join the Prime Minister on a British cruiser en route to another historic meeting place in the North Atlantic.

There is, finally, an interesting psychological barrier in the fact that Stalin, except for a trip to Tammerfors, Finland, while Lenin was hiding, there in 1905, has never, as far as is known, been outside the vast borders of the U. S. S. R. Would he be willing to break his lifetime practice? In view of the Associated Press dispatch from Kuibyshev that Stalin has promised to try to arrange a personal meeting with the President it would appear that he would be willing to do so for it is improbable that Mr. Roosevelt would go to Russia.

Steinhardt Delayed

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 10 (AP)—Bad weather was reported to have delayed the plane on which Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, was due here today en route to Washington. The plane is expected tomorrow.

Maxim Litvinoff, new Soviet Ambassador to Washington, may also be a passenger on the plane.

Mr. Steinhardt will proceed to Lisbon to take the clipper for New York.

Stalin to Meet Roosevelt?

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Nov. 10 (AP)—Joseph Stalin has promised to try to arrange a personal meeting with President Roosevelt, it was disclosed here yesterday with publication of the Soviet Premier's message accepting the United States loan of $1,000,000,000 to Russia.

Such a meeting obviously could not be arranged for any date in the near future because of Mr. Stalin's preoccupation with the conflict against Germany.

[A paraphrase of Mr. Stalin's message, released in Washington, Nov. 6, when the loan was announced, made no reference to a possible meeting between the American and Soviet leaders.]

The press published today messages received on the Nov. 7 anniversary of the Red revolution from American notables, including Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; and Harrry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, who attended the three-power Moscow aid conference.

In his message Mr. Hopkins said: "We are unanimous in our firm intention to afford you all the resources we have. We are unanimous in the realization of the fact that we are forever indebted to the Russian people for their almost super-human steadfastness in the fight."

The radio carried an article by N. Sergeyeva, American affairs specialist for Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, who said:

"Americans have taken their fighting post. . . . American production will throw the balance decisively in favor of the anti-Hitler nations."

Michael Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union, in a message to President Roosevelt, said: "We do not doubt that the time will come when our common foe will be defeated and our righteous cause prevail."

The message, published in the Soviet press, was in reply to Mr. Roosevelt's congratulations to the Soviet Union in connection with the anniversary of the Red revolution.

OPM Lists 123 Defense Strikes in 16 Months

By the Associated Press

Week-end disclosure by the Office of Production Management that 123 defense strikes occurred in the 16-month period ended Oct. 1 and cost 2,349,600 man-days of work was followed by indications that the Administration might support legislation to restrict sharply the conditions under which such walkouts could be called.

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, a supporter of the President's foreign policy, drafted a bill which would require unions to register with the National Labor Relations Board, file lists of their executives and furnish a financial accounting. It would forbid the calling of a defense strike unless a majority of a union's members voted for one in secret balloting conducted by the Board. The penalty would be suspension of collective bargaining rights.

Signs that Senator Bridges might have Administration support for his proposal were seen in the fact that he discussed it first with Army, Navy and OPM officials who earlier had canvassed the strike situation in conferences with President Roosevelt.

Another straw in the wind may have been an address in New York by Sidney Hillman, OPM Associate Director, who asserted that in the face of defense needs, "strikes as usual" were no more justified than "business as usual."

He said he did not have in mind abolition of the right to strike, but did believe no walkouts should be called until government conciliation and mediation agencies had failed to work out solution of defense labor disputes.

Detroit — Up to the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. teamsters union was a reiterated request by President Roosevelt that striking workers of the Railway Express Agency here go back to work while a mediation board considered their grievances. The strike was called Oct. 4 to support a demand for union recognition.

R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers, announced that more than 95 per cent of the employees of the Chrysler Corporation tank arsenal had voted in favor of a strike in a secret ballot. The international union has not yet ordered a strike, Mr. Thomas said, but he described the situation as "serious."

Washington — National Defense Labor Mediation Board officials indicated that the Board's final recommendations on the issue of a union shop for 53,000 workers in captive coal mines of seven States might be issued tomorrow, if not late today.

A Board official indicated, however, that the 11 voting members had not yet arrived at their decision. They spent much of last week in hearing the arguments of mine operators and United Mine Workers' spokesmen and were reported to have spent the week end drafting a statement of facts.

Linden, N. J.—The food supply was running short for 100 workers who remained in the General Motors assembly plant here when C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers called a strike, but they declined a union offer to open up the picket lines and let them out.

New Haven, Conn.—The ivied confines of Yale University provided an unusual background for a strike called by a C. I. O. organization of janitors, maids and other maintenance workers seeking a union shop. The university declined to grant the demand, contending that to do so would place "unwarranted restrictions" on hiring workers and directing their labor.

San Francisco—The Hotel Employers' Association, to which eleven picketed hotels belong, have filed suit against the Sir Francis Drake Hotel for $200,000 damages, charging the hotel had violated an agreement by signing a separate closed shop contract with A. F. of L. hotel unions.

Los Angeles—Officials of the Independent United Aircraft Welders said after a meeting of strikers from the Lockheed and Vega aircraft plants that there would be no sympathy walkouts at other plants.

Sacramento, Calif.—A woman proprietor of a taxicab company displayed a gun to 200 striking drivers who assertedly were threatening to stop one of her taxis from answering a call. Her action enabled two of her employees to enter a cab and drive off, she said.

Mediterranean: Is It British Stepping Stone to Invasion?

Continued from Page 1

both Suez and Gibraltar. But at present the Axis is not prepared to undertake a Mediterranean offensive.

This provides strategic reasons for seizing the opportunity at the moment. And there is a measure of justice behind the popular demand in Britain that an offensive should be undertaken. But where to begin?

Perhaps one of the first possibilities for the British would be to strike in Libya, where they have contented themselves in recent months with merely fending off the Axis forces, and defending the beleaguered North African port of Tobruk. This, of course, has been supported by the vigorous attacks on the Axis supply line from Sicily to Tunis.

The British have had ample time to plan a campaign in Libya; they know the country, the particular type of equipment which will give the best results, and the peculiarities incident to its use.

The only stumbling block is reported to be the lack of equipment needed to counter the heavy tanks Germany is using to pin the British to their present positions.

However, there cannot be an unlimited number of these behemoths available to the Axis in North Africa, and it would seem that advantage could be taken of other means of dealing with them than tank-to-tank contact.

Attractive Prospective

Nazi replacements, even if available, will be difficult to provide, and a determined British drive against Cyrenaica and Tripoli offers an attractive prospect.

Such an attack easily could prove to be a stepping stone for projecting an invasion of Sicily. From this point it would seem a logical move to pursue a drive against Italy itself—designed initially to throttle the attack against British shipping in the narrow waters between Sicily and Cape Bon.

Eventually, this would afford a foothold in projecting an offensive on the Contient.

There are problems from a political side. There is some reason to believe that the situation in Italy is depreciating so that passage of time would make it easier for Britain to invade. Sentiment in Italy is increasingly anti-German. But with the possible exception of perhaps Sicily, it is far from pro-British. Italian shore defenses are heavily manned.

It is not inconceivable that the war-weary Italians might welcome the opportunity of helping to throw out the unpopular Nazi regime which has fastened itself upon their country, and pave the way to placing the entire Nazi setup throughout Europe in a precarious position. The essential problem is how soon such sentiments could make themselves felt.

Nazis Would Resist

The Nazis could be counted on to resist to the utmost. Hence the logic of undertaking a drive against Italy at the moment when German forces are most widely dispersed.

The Germans are fully occupied with an entirely unforeseen situation in Russia. All their plans were predicated on the Russians being brushed aside long since, and the embroilment in which they presently find themselves, affords Britain an opportunity of which advantage should be taken.

The Germans, bogged down deep in Russia, cannot stop—they must go forward or retreat. Failure to do either will permit the Soviets to whip their tremendous reserves into formidable attack units with no telling what results.

Regardless of what move the Nazis make in Russia, the situation requires the undivided attention of practically the entire German Army and Air Force. Garrisoning a disgruntled continent further cuts into available Nazi forces.

Occupied areas in Europe are seething under the surface, and a successful attack on Italy might prove to be the spark needed to fire a revolt that would blaze from Norway to the Balkans.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Noted Warship Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the loss of the destroyer Cossack, which had a hand in three of the Royal Navy's greatest exploits of the war—the boarding of the German prison ship Altmark, the Battle of Narvik Fjord, and the destruction of the German battleship Bismarck.

The brief Admiralty communiqué merely announced that the destroyer, probably the most famous in the entire British fleet, had been sunk.

It did not tell when, where, how or how many of its crew were lost.

[The Cossack, one of the tribal class, was commissioned in 1938. She was of 1,870 tons and normally carried a crew of 190 men.]

Ford Vote in Canada

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 10 (AP)—Labor Minister Norman A. McLarty announced today that Canadian employees of the Ford Motor Company would decide in a government-conducted election whether they wished to be represented by the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Immediately, the Windsor Local of the Union, which recently was refused recognition by the Ford Windsor plant, asked the Union in Detroit to call off its "embargo" on axles manufacturered for the Canadian factory.

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, November 10, 1941

A Monday Page

Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter Seven

Cristabel swam to the hole and Dick helped to pull her out on the ice. They found they were in a deep cove surrounded by pine trees covered with snow. A blue-jay flew above them screaming with surprise. The sun shone down on them, almost dazzling their eyes accustomed only to phosphorous. The air felt good to their lungs, accustomed so long to the heavier, slower feel of breathing water.

After that they went into the upper world almost every day, sometimes by one spring door and sometimes by another. Often Dick had to break away a thin coating of ice above the spring, but it was never thick, for the movement of the spring water kept much ice from forming.

Cristabel learned what falling snow looks like, and once they were almost lost ten feet from their ice door in a blizzard. She saw the thaws, when the ice was covered by pools of water reflecting the sky, and talked with the chickadees who were very friendly and gathered about her in whole flocks, full of pleasant curiosity. Most of her acquaintances were gone into the hollows of rocks or trees or the ground, or the hollows of barns, but the fox lolled his tongue at them in surprise and sometimes the rabbits loped by, and Mimi came walking delicately down the field one day, white upon white.

"I thought I heard your voice, my dear," she remarked. "How do you do, Dick? Someone came across the marks you two left in the snow at Dunley's Cove the other day, and really, no one went to bed till midnight talking about them. They've about decided you're a sea-serpent. They say that if they have one in a Scotch lake they don't see why there mightn't be one here."

"Does anyone talk about trying to capture this sea-serpent, Mimi?" Dick asked.

"Goodness, no," cried Mimi, holding up her paw in protest.

Signs of Spring

The winter went on delightfully. Then one day Cristabel noticed that the ice overhead was cracking and groaning more often than usual. It sounded like claps of thunder from the cabin. She had heard the cracking of the ice all winter, but now the water throbbed uneasily with the sound and the turtles and eels began to stir in their muddy beds and the fish moved about in an aimless way, and an air of something about to happen trembled through all the dark ice-sealed lake.

"Spring is almost here," said Dick. "The ice is getting ready to break up."

"Oh, dear," sighed Cristabel. "The winter has gone in no time at all! It's been so snug in our cabin. But spring will be lovely, too."

Cristabel was not the only one to feel that spring was coming sooner than it was expected. The boys in the farms had meant to have a real skating party on the lake with bonfires and hot-dogs and something hot to drink and the winter had somehow almost gone by and here it was March and their parents were saying that the lake wasn't safe for skating!

In Dunley's Cove

But they teased and teased. "We'll have it in Dunley's Cove," they promised. "The ice is perfectly safe in the coves still," and at last their parents consented.

Dick and Cristabel, swimming up to their ice door in the cove one evening, were surprised to see the glow of fires on the other side of the ice spreading down through the water, and to hear the ring of skates overhead and make out the cries and laughter which sounded far off, but which really were just on the other side of the still thick roof of ice which separated them from the party.

"What fun!" cried Cristabel. "We must peek."

"We'll have to be careful to keep out of sight," warned Dick.

So, cautiously, they stuck their heads through the spring's trap door, a brown curly head, and a sleek pale golden one, and looked about them. It was a charming scene with the firelight playing on the pine trees and the snowy banks and lighting the bright coats and scarves of the figures clustered about, and upon the skates of the rest as they darted and skimmed birdlike in the shadows, calling to one another with shouts and laughter.

No one came near the spring, since everyone knew the ice was thin there, and for some time Dick and Cristabel watched unnoticed.

But at last someone shouted:

"Look! Look over there! There's something moving out of the spring!"

The two instantly ducked back under the water giggling.

They could hear other boys shouting.

"Where?"

"Where?"

"I don't see anything!"

"What was it, Tom?"

"Pooh! Tom's a scarecat! He's a scarecat! There's nothing there at all."

"But I did see something," protested Tom. "It was low above the ice and it moved and it had eyes, I think. It looked like two heads staring right at us!"

Everyone began to laugh.

"I supose you think it's the sea-serpent, or the mermaid, or whatever it is. Well, I don't believe in all that foolishness," and an especially bold boy skated right up near the hole, carrying a lighted stick.

A Mermaid Game

"Come here, Tom, and see for yourself," he called. "There's no mark on the snow around the spring at all. You're dreaming."

After that there were frequent cries.

"Look out! the mermaid's after us!" and then everyone would shriek and skate back toward the fires. It was a great game. The boys began skating further and further into the darkness toward the lake chanting

"Mermaid or merman!
Come and catch us if you can!"

At the slightest sound from the woods or a sudden loup snap of the ice underfoot, everyone would skate back at top speed for the light, some boys falling down and everything very exciting and confusing.

"Shall I just stick up my head and say boo at them?" Cristabel suggested once. But Dick said no, they'd all go home. They were just scared enough as it was to have a wonderful time.

At last Tom and Ray, the boy who had gone to examine the spring hole for marks, went further than any of the others.

"I dare you to go out beyond the point!" cried Ray.

"I dare you!" cried Tom.

"Dare! dare! double dare!" taunted Ray.

"Pooh! I'm not afraid."

"Prove it."

"Well, you prove it."

"No, you do."

"I dared you first."

"You did not."

"I did too,"

"You did not."

Well, no one knows how long this would have gone on but suddenly Tom said

"All right I will, Mr. Smarty," and skated out beyond the point in the faint starlight. The wind here had swept the ice clear of any snow and the skating was better than it had been anywhere in the cove. Long cracks ran through the ice it is true and a booming sound followed his flying skates but that usually meant nothing.

Water All Around

Just as Ray started to pursue his friend, with a snapping sound the ice upon which Tom was skating began to sink beneath his weight and black water rose about his skates. The boy dashed on. He left the sinking ice behind him. But now the ice was cracking in spider-web cracks all about him and the water was welling up through them all. Tom was cut off from shore, he was cut off from the cove. With water all about him he stopped on a kind of ice floe and shouted for help.

Ray began to shout too, and the other boys skated down the cove and joined him on the solid ice, keeping well back from the edge. All the rowboats were far off at this time of the year, in barns or sheds for the winter.

Tom was in a difficult situation. The cake of ice he was on was neither thick nor large. It was tipping and cracking uneasily. It would never last until a boat could be found and brought all that way. And the stretch of ice-filled water between him and his friends looked very wide. He could never swim so far, in that cold lake.

"Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear!" he kept saying quite pathetically. "What shall I do? What shall I do?"

The ice-cake broke in two. He moved quickly into the middle of the half he had stayed on. It wasn't as large as a sheet, and tilted from side to side.

"Quick!" he heard a soft voice near him say. "Take off your skates. You're all right. We'll save you."

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Quick!" he heard a soft voice say. "You're all right."—A drawing by Maurice Day

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decisions is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
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Sooty and Her Three Chicks

Sooty the Water Hen had three chicks. Their names were Blackie, Redbill, and Fluff.

The three chicks lived on the little pond beside the wood, and had grand games among the reeds and rushes. For their friends they had Whisp the Willow Wren, and Ugly Dragon, who was now a beautiful Dragonfly.

One day Whisp the Willow Wren was telling the three chicks about the noisy river that rushed and gurgled through the little valley beyond the wood.

"This river must be a very exciting place," said Blackie. "Let us ask Mum if we may visit it."

So the three chicks ran to Sooty the Water Hen. "Please may we visit the river which rushes and gurgles through the valley?" they cried.

"My goodness, no!" said Sooty. "It's much too far away. Play beside your own pond. That is the best place for little chicks."

"Pooh," said Blackie, "I don't think the pond is the best place for chicks at all. I want to see the river."

"Let's go by ourselves," said Redbill. "We're growing up now and don't need to stay at home like baby chicks any longer. Come on, let's find this river."

Playing With the River

So the three chicks set out across the field and journeyed through the little wood until they came at last to the river, and there they played the loveliest games. They had races where the rapids tumbled and rushed, and stood on their heads in the quiet backwaters.

Soon the sun went down and the long shadows crept out from the wood and darkness came down to the water's edge.

"It's time we went home," said Fluff. "Mummie will be wondering where we are."

"Yes, let's go home. I want my supper. Come on—this is the road that leads back to the pond," said Redbill.

"Oh, no, it isn't," said Blackie. "This is the path that goes through the wood. Follow me. I am the oldest chick and I know the way."

As the three chicks went into the wood the shadows grew longer and the hollow places between the trees became very dark. Fluff looked anxiously round and said, "I don't think this is the right path."

The chicks tried the other path but that did not lead back either.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" they said. "Now we are lost. Why did we ever leave our nice safe pond?"

In the Dark Wood

The wood grew darker and the wind stirred and whispered, "Go home, little chicks, go home. Your mother is searching for you."

"If only we could find our way!" cried Blackie and Redbill.

Fluff said nothing but looked carefully around with her bright eyes.

"Why," she exclaimed, "here's Mrs. Dragonfly. Dear Dragonfly, please show us the way home."

"Oh, my! Oh, my!" said Dragonfly. "You shouldn't have wandered so far from home. Come along, come along, follow me."

"But we can't follow you," cried the chicks. "It has grown so dark that we cannot see which way you are flying."

"Tchk, tchk," said Dragonfly, "how very annoying. However, I have an idea. Stay just where you are and don't stir an inch."

The three chicks waited together in the darkness while Dragonfly flew off crying, "Flitter, flitter," as she went.

"I wonder where she's gone?" said Blackie.

The Firefly's Lamp

"I wish I were back on my pond," said Redbill.

"Look," said Fluff, "there's a little light dancing through the trees. What can it be?"

"It's my friend the firefly," said Dragonfly alighting suddenly beside them. "She has come to guide you home with her little lamp. Follow close behind and she will lead you safely to your pond."

"Hurrah!" cried the three chicks, and followed the firefly as she flittered and danced in front of them. She led them through the wild wood, across the field, and soon had them safely back beside their pond, where Sooty was anxiously awaiting them.

"Thank you so much," cried the chicks. "What a kind firefly you are! Oh, Mummy, we're so glad to see you, and we'll never run away to the river again!"

Glitter Finds a Stony Shelter

Winter Sleepers—4

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

How the sun glistened on the gleaming skin of the beautiful snake Glitter! Nothing did she love quite as much as to bask in the sun. How long she had lain there, she did not know, nor did she know about the color-play of the sun's rays on her back.

The sun shone bright, but it was by no means hot any more. The cool autumn wind took here and there a leaf along, carried it a short distance and lost its grip. Silently, the leaf fluttered to the ground.

Glitter shivered.

Things were not, any more, as they had been. She stretched herself; it made her feel full grown. Three or four times Glitter had changed her skin during growing time.

It had been a beautiful, hot summer. She had been so busy, swishing around, being here and being there and nowhere — quicker than the weasel and cleverer than the owl. All summer she had been preparing for her long winter sleep. She had fed herself as fat as her skin could hold. Now she would spend six long winter months without food or sun.

Wise Glitter

But Glitter was wise. She would be in a sheltered place deep under stones. Cold it would be there, but would that matter? Glitter was cold herself, cold-blooded. Her heart would still beat, but not noticeably. She would be quiet—quiet, so as not to use up her strength.

Motionless, Glitter lay on the patchwork quilt of autumn leaves. At that instant the forest was soundless. Even the wind had ceased to breathe.

"There you are," called a quick little lizard.

Glitter lifted her head only slightly.

"Seems to me lizard, you are too noisy around here, and too nosey, too."

"Why don't you do something?" asked little lizard. "If you don't do anything, tell me a story."

A Summer Story

Glitter just looked. She lifted her head just a wee bit more, and began:

"Once upon a time—not so long ago—just when it was summer, and it was hot, and days were long, and snakes very hungry—there was the time, when snakes would sneak around—no—slip around, without little lizards noticing them—and—then, it just would happen—that little lizards just weren't any more."

"Oh, but that must have been very long ago," little lizard said. "Little Me is quicker than you. Look at my six quick feet. You have not even one. And anyhow—"

Glitter tried to think hard. She had no time to quarrel. She had come here for a purpose. Yes, there was the big heap of stones, darkish and dry underneath.

The sun had set.

Slowly Glitter's skin drew together, stretched, drew together again, stretched again, and with this motion, she moved on slowly, stately, almost majestically. Gray, like a streak of liquid lead, her body glided below the cold stones. One more push, gone was even the top of her tail. Not a sound—not a grass blade rustled as she entered her secret winter home.

Night dropped her curtain.

(Watch for the winter stories of Jumping Jack and the white foot mouse on the page For Children next Monday.)

Glitter glided below the cold stones.

A Tree Game

Let's go for a walk in the forest
And play a game I know.
I'll give you hints to the names of trees;
You try to guess them—so:

1.

My first is the name of a flowery month;
Also, the name of a girl.
My second's the center of a dance;
About it flowers and ribbons furl
And girls and boys, on May Day, whirl.

2.

My first is the opposite of smile;
Sometimes said of a wind that blows.
My second is an upright case
In which to keep one's clothes.

3.

My first is a shell-fish—
You know him well;
Also, a sign of the zodiac.
My second is a pleasant fruit,
One that you should never lack.

4.

My first is an animal loved by all;
He lives in pastures and a stall.
My second is a lidded box.
My third, a fruit the frost unlocks.

MARION DOYLE

(Look for the answers on this page next Monday)

Art in Boston—Theater and Music—Ballet Week in Review

Zorach Family Displays Work at the Y. W. C. A.

By Dorothy Adlow

Works by three members of the Zorach family will be on exhibition at the Young Women's Christian Association in Stuart Street through November. Father, mother, and daughter hold forth, each independently, each engagingly. The display, which is on view in the workshop, consists of sculptures, paintings in oil and aquarelle, and needlework.

Pre-eminent, of course, is the father, William Zorach. For many years he has been one of the significant sculptors in America. There are many young carvers today who emulate him, and tendencies which he launched have become common practice. What William Zorach did was to work directly on stone. He revived age-old sculptural values, helped to restore the fundamental attributes of plastic art, design in mass, movement through rhythm; to replace the faithful copying of externals and the dogmatic imitation of quasi-classical methods that had prevailed. Zorach saw the stone in relation to the quarry, the subject portrayed in relation to the stone. With the resourceful hand of the artist, he manipulated the material while permitting it to stimulate his imaginative handling of it.

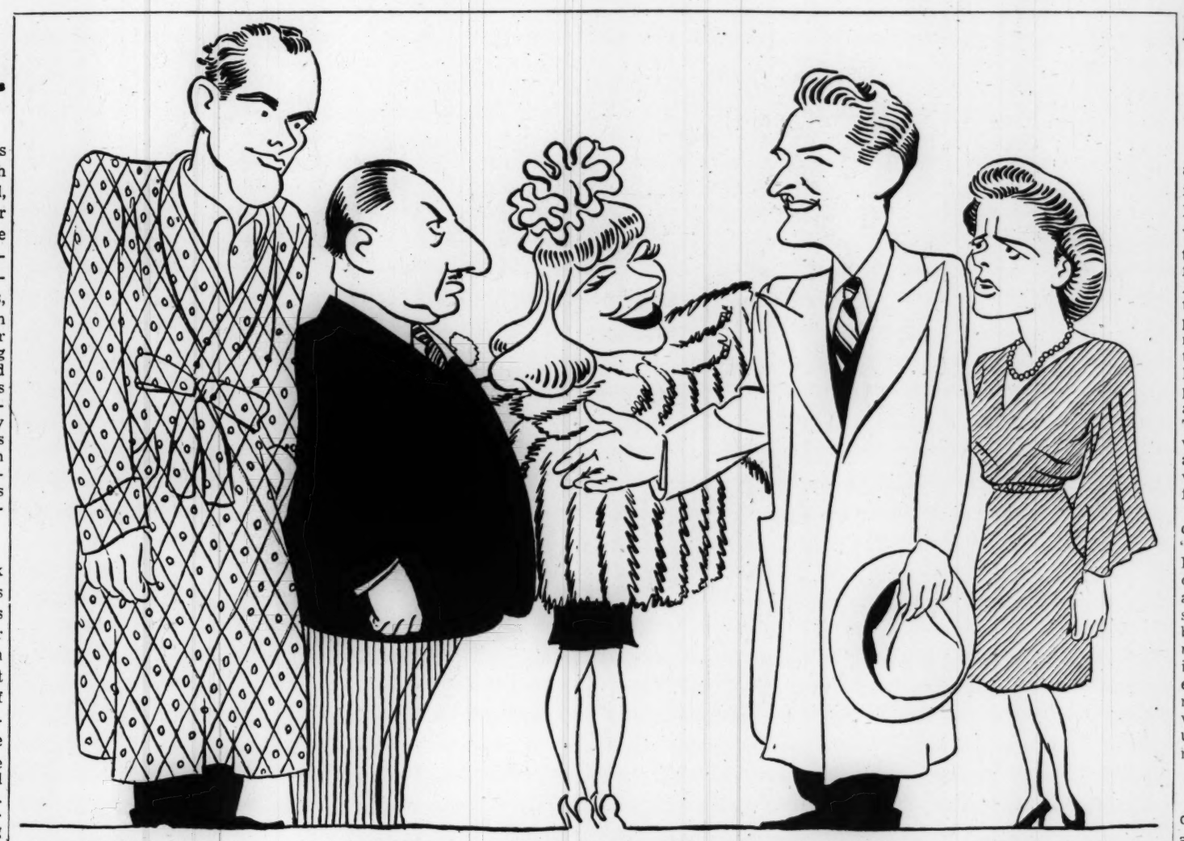
* * *

The sculptures which we see in the Y. W. C. A. exhibition are firm, forceful, and aware. Mr. Zorach understands the importance of simplicity, yet he does not resort to archaic mannerisms. These figures in their graceful lineaments, their spare contours, their dignified calm, are timeless and universal. They possess poise and vitality, mobility and balance. They are serious, though not solemn. The bronzes have an added quality of tremulousness. The cat possesses the generic feline character; it is the cat through the ages, the Egyptian sacred cat, the Japanese tiger. Mr. Zorach makes him forceful, not a mere cuddly pet.

The Zorach exhibition consists of material not only by the Zorachs but about them. They portray each other; they paint the household, the surrounding countryside, their pets and flowers. Mrs. Marguerite Zorach, who appears in the exhibition both as painter and needlewoman, does some landscapes, still-lifes, and genre scenes in an entertaining, intuitive way. Her painting is primitive, possessing none of the logic and command which characterizes her husband's statuary. The pictures are personal, gay and vivacious. They differ from daughter Dahlov's panels of racetrack themes which are stylized with the clipped contours and the stiffness that typifies old chromolithographs of the subject.

* * *

Marguerite Zorach's needlework is a feast to the eye. She strives in paint to achieve what comes easily and fascinatingly from her needle. "Robinwood Farm" is a picture of rustic life and fun at the seashore; it is a panorama of flowers, animals, people, and elements. The colors are opulent, the iconography inclusive, and the stitches beautifully accommodated to the exquisite tectural effect. Her needlework confirms our conviction that women in abandoning embroidery have relinquished a most responsive and rewarding medium.



Philip Ober Matt Briggs Francesca Bruning Alexander Kirkland Barbara Robbins

Players in "Junior Miss," coming to the Wilbur this evening.

Repertory and Performance As Estimated in Retrospect

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo attracted the biggest audience of its week's engagement at the Opera House on Saturday afternoon, when large numbers of children turned out to see Tchaikovsky's fairy-tale ballet, "The Nutcracker." Also on the program were a repetition of Massine's "Capriccio Espagnol," and Balanchine's "Serenade" in its only performance of the season. In the evening the new Massine ballet, "Saratoga," was repeated, and proved to be a frothier affair at second than at first sight. There is very little in this ballet worth preserving. "Schéhérazade" and "Spectre de la Rose" made what it is heartily to be hoped were farewell appearances.

It is unfortunate that Boston is considered in managerial circles a "Schéhérazade"-"Spectre de la Rose"-"Afternoon of a Faun" state of mind, or one that gapes in awe at surrealist tricks of showmanship. For if a better repertory had been offered a better audience vote might have been brought out. If instead of a weekful of forced novelties, mediocrities, and faded masterworks, a higher standard of works, and performance, had been upheld, Boston might have had a more brilliant ballet season.

* * *

Boston audiences know good dancing when they see it. They applauded spontaneously when Chris Volkoff, a dancer they could not have heard much about, performed his lovely "Sicilienne," a high light of the pallid "Vienna—1814." They applauded spontaneously when any lesser known individual dancer broke from the ranks and did something worth applauding. They couldn't help applauding Danilova at every appearance she made, nor Youskevitch, Franklin, Toumanova, in their best moments.

When Balanchine's "Le Baiser de la Fée" was presented here in April, 1940, it had an instantaneous popular as well as artistic success. Massine's "St. Francis" is a reverent, beautiful production. Looking farther back, his "Three Cornered Hat" is one of the most charming ballets in any repertory, as are Balanchine's "Cotillon" and "Concurrence," although these latter two may now be the property of the de Basil company. We have not got half acquainted with the dynamic abstractions of Massine's "Rouge et Noir," or the movement patterns of his (Beethoven) "Seventh Symphony." Nijinska's "Les Noces" has not yet been given in Boston.

Why is not a week's repertory of pre on ballets of excellence worth trying? Why is it considered so necessary to have novelties, however mediocre? And why does Massine persist in allowing Dali to ride his antic broomstick, and ride him down, as he did in "Labyrinth"?

* * *

There are more matters than repertory in the question of standards. The company has been depleted by defections to other companies. The dancers, coming direct from the strenuous New York engagement, had had no time for rest. Newcomers were not sufficiently rehearsed. There were routine performances and routine productions. And a regrettable carelessness in program announcements. For example, André Eglevsky's name was permitted to remain on every program, though he did not once appear.

In this, the home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the quality of ballet music has always to be excused on the ground that a touring company, what with union and other troubles, can do no better.

If Boston audiences had reason to expect good music, good ballets, good dancing all around instead of among a few principals, their support would be assured. But Boston has never been willing to support second-rate opera, and it will not support second-rate ballet.

Russian Ballet has lost its glamour since the division of one main company into two. A reunion of its best people from each company, and an artistic director who is not a creator in any of the arts that make up ballet, and so could disinterestedly tighten up and discipline production, might put Russian Ballet on a firmer footing here.

Meanwhile, we have the newer, fresher Ballet Theater to look forward to—possibly in January—and that, if the original standard is still upheld, is something.

Openings Tonight

"Junior Miss"—At the Wilbur. Comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on stories by Sally Benson. The cast is headed by Philip Ober, Barbara Robbins, Alexander Kirkland, Francesca Bruning, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Matt Briggs, Paula Laurence, and Joan Newton. Moss Hart directed. Setting is by Frederick Fox. Max Gordon is the producer.

"The Gondoliers" — At the Majestic. Third in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals now in progress. The cast includes Margaret Roy, Kathleen and Mary Roche, John Hendricks, Grace Garnett, Marie Valdez, Morton Bowe, and Robert Pitkin.

Randolph Scott in Cast

Randolph Scott is to appear opposite Elisabeth Bergner in "Paris Calling."

Marian Anderson's Recital

By Winthrop P. Tryon

An afternoon of quietism was in effect at Symphony Hall yesterday, when Marian Anderson gave a recital of old airs, modern songs, and negro spirituals, with Franz Rupp as her accompanist. Not a trace of noise or of sensational sound disturbed the calm proceedings. If excitement in any way prevailed, it was the sort that arises from an occasion perfectly controlled and from a performance held in complete though easy restraint.

It was a meditative couple of hours' singing such as few artists besides Miss Anderson could give if they wanted to, and such as few besides her have the temperament and special aptitude for anyway. Not a commonplace or hackneyed item stood on her program, yet everything ranked in the highest class of recital matter. There was no evidence whatever of things being selected because of concert fashion and what is known as popular appeal. Many a soprano or contralto, whichever is right to say in her case, would be completely dismayed if told she must prepare and present to public approval the pieces Miss Anderson offered.

Indiyiduality must affect a situation of this kind; something more, at any rate, than what ordinarily goes in the show world for good judgment and common sense. Listeners are met with who say they do not know much about music but they do know what they like. They are the sort that ordinarily can be got at if the performer gives them plenty of standard selections they have heard time and again before. There must have been plenty of them in Miss Anderson's audience who were pleased in spite of themselves; for the only stock numbers they heard were two or three that fell in by way of encore.

Miss Anderson made a success, then, doing exactly what she wanted to, and in her own serious, unruffled, yet somehow extraordinarily pleasant way. Nor did she achieve her triumph merely on voice. For songs with her can be words as well as music. Take the Rachmaninoff study "Christ is Risen," at the high point of her plan. It offers a moment of contemplation of the present battlefield in Russia, though how the composer happened to write so aptly to the present moment seems remarkable beyond credence. It is not long, either, since Miss Anderson herself traversed the whole course of the battle line, giving concerts in cities that have been stormed and taken; and not only in them but in remoter towns to the east that await the war. She has sailed with her diamonds across the Black Sea and she has looked down from an airplane upon the peaks of the Caucasus.

News of the Stage

The Theater Guild announces that "Papa Is All," a new comedy by Patterson Green dealing with the Pennsylvania Dutch, will begin a two-week subscription engagement at the Wilbur Theater Monday, Nov. 24. The cast will include Jessie Royce Landis, Carl Benton Reid, Celeste Holm, and Dorothy Sands. The play has been directed by Frank Carrington and Agnes Morgan, and the settings are by Emeline Roche. The play opened in Pittsburgh last Monday and will be seen in Washington and Baltimore before coming to Boston.

* * *

"Pal Joey" is expected to arrive in Boston on Dec. 1, and there are reports that a touring company of "My Sister Eileen" will be here on Dec. 29.

* * *

Ethel Barrymore played her four hundredth New York performance in "The Corn Is Green" at the Royale Theater Friday.

* * *

"Life With Father" began its third year at the Empire Theater Saturday evening.

Chicago Opera on Air

A five-week series of opera by the Chicago Opera Company will be radiocast beginning tonight at 11 over the Mutual to WAAB combination. The inaugural opera will be "Carmen," with Gladys Swarthout, Licia Albanese, Raoul Jubin, and Richard Bonelli. "Otello" will be given on Nov. 17; "Falstaff" on Nov. 24; "Tosca" on Dec. 1; and "The Barber of Seville" on Dec. 8. The first two operas will be 75-minute radiocasts, the final three, 45 minutes.

'Walrus and the Carpenter'

By John Beaufort

New York

A. N. Langley's "The Walrus and the Carpenter," which opened at the Cort Theater on Saturday evening, is a noisy, overwrought, and bewilderingly untidy comedy. Mistaking confusion for action, Mr. Langley has contrived situations which are forced into a kind of relation by the will rather than by the skill of the author's pen.

That so eminent an actress as Pauline Lord chose to appear in this would-be whimsical entertainment about a flighty matron and her children indicates that Miss Lord found a persuasive charm about these scatterbrains. There is nothing basically wrong with the situations. A flighty woman who cannot pay her debts, the pangs of puppy love, the problems of an unhappy marriage, the eagerness of an expectant father, and the wooing by an elderly admirer are themes still eligible for a playwright.

Perhaps the trouble with the production is twofold. On the one hand, Mr. Langley has leaned more to boisterous cuteness than to light comic writing. The play is not without funny lines but too many attempts at humor are self-conscious and insufficiently expert. Perhaps in an effort to offset Mr. Langley's omissions, Alfred de Liagre, Jr., has directed with a farcial overemphasis.

Whether Miss Lord was overhopeful of the play or merely deceived by it makes little difference now. The theater continues to do poorly by her and she rewards it by preserving her troubled dignity. In the role of Essie Stuyvesant, her hesitant style of delivery develops into downright reluctance.

In the other assignments the play occupies Frank Albertson as the distraught son-in-law about to become a father; Karen Morely as the daughter who is married to an intellectual bounder; Alan Hewitt as the bounder; Nicholas Joy as an amused and loyal family physician who wants to marry Essie; Gordon Oliver as a landlord's agent who discovers the worth both of the unhappily married daughter and of Essie's supposedly valueless stock which he has accepted in lieu of $800 back rent; Frances Heflin as a trying adolescent daughter who figures in a tediously unfunny drunken scene; Harold Landon as her swain; Ivan Triesault as a rude and dishonest butler, and Mary Boylan as a snippy nurse.

Most of the performances are good within the limits of the play and its direction. Certainty of playing is difficult to achieve against uncertainty of writing. Raymond Sovey's set for the Stuyvesant living room is conveniently serviceable.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Fall exhibition of paintings and drawings by members of the Business Men's Art Club. Through Nov. 22.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Oil paintings by Pierre van Veen. Through Nov. 24.

Children's Art Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of water colors by Polly Nordell. Through Nov. 21.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Character sketches in water color by Nancy Dyer. Paintings in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 14.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition by Michael Orogo. Through November.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Contemporary Graphic Art in America. Through November. Rajup art of the 16th-18th centuries. Through December.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Pictures by John Whorf. Through Nov. 29.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by John P. Benson.

Hatfield's Color Shop, 163 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of Christmas cards, representative works of famous American artists. Through Nov. 17.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by Victor Hammer. Through Nov. 15.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by O. A. Carlson, T. J. Drummey, Brian Truelove. Through Nov. 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition of hand-colored photographs by Virginia Elmer. Through Nov. 15.

The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through Nov. 27.

Y. W. C. A. Workshop, Stuart Street—Exhibition of work by William, Marguerite and Dahlov Jorach. Through Nov. 27.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Paintings by Daumier, Winslow, Fantin-Latour, Preston Dickinson. (Recent Accessions Gallery.) Also panel from the fifteenth century Cologne School. Paintings by contemporary American artists. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery.) Water colors by Winslow Homer. (Water Color Galleries).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: John-Esther Gallery—Exhibition of work by Augustus Vincent Tack. Open to the public Monday through Friday, 9 to 5.

Springfield: George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Adolphe Monticelli, 1824-1886. Through Nov. 23.

Williams: Lawrence Art Museum—Art of the American Negro. Through November.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Paintings by contemporary artists. Through Nov. 26.

Worcester: Worcester Exhibition of American Indian Art. Through Nov. 23.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Miniature Rooms (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. Exhibition of water fowl—from the Rockefeller Collection of Japanese Prints; also 18th-century decorative arts. Through November.

Providence Art Club—Water colors by Robert K. Stevens. Through Nov. 23.

Concert Calendar

Wednesday, Nov. 12

Concert by Alan Hovaness, composer-pianist. Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, at 8:15.

First concert of the season given under the auspices of the Boston Morning Musicales. Nino Martini, tenor, Statler Hotel, Ball Room, 11 a. m.

Recital by Leo Litwin, pianist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Concert by the Trapp Family Singers. Presented in the Wellesley Concert Series. Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall, at 8:30.

Thursday, Nov. 13

Concert by Patricia Travers, young violinist. Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday, Nov. 14

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Nov. 15

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Nov. 16

Concert by Sergei Rachmaninoff, Russian composer-pianist. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Harpsichord recital, keyboard works of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery. 4:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza Hotel—
First concert of the season presented under the auspices of the Music Lovers' Club. Mary Humphrey Tower, pianist, Raymond Taubman, oboist, and Charles Pearson, baritone. 10:45 a. m.

Theaters

Majestic—
"Gondoliers," another Gilbert and Sullivan revival presented by the Messrs Shubert. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Eme Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Junior Miss," presented by Max Gordon. New comedy by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Philip Ober, Barbara Robbins, Alexander Kirkland, Francesca Bruning, Patricia Peardon, Lenore Lonergan, Matt Briggs, Paula Laurence and Joan Newton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—
"My Maryland," presented by the Messrs Shubert. With Will Geer. Opening with a matinee at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Yank in the R.A.F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:20, 5:45, 9:25. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:55, 7:45.

Fenway—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:20, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton and Robert Cummings. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and Steve Geray. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 2:45, 6:05, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Rochester. 10 a. m., 12, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Hayward and Frances Farmer. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey, Melvyn Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "New Wine," Ilona Massey and Alan Curtis. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Edmund Lowe. 9:57 a. m., 12:31, 3:22, 5:56, 8:20, 10:44. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:05, 9:30.

Scollay—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:35 a. m., 3, 5:25, 9:55. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Sailors with Wings." "University of Southern California's Band and Glee Club." "Football Thrills of 1940." "Hollywood Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor and Glenn Ford. 2:10, 4:55, 8:25. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Radio Quiz Kids," "Pete Smith's Football Thrills," "Latin-American Tours," "Alan Mowbray comedy," "Helen Broderick's Hollywood." Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 1-11.

Trans-Lux—
"This Way, Please," Fibber McGee and Molly. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45. "Mercy Island," Otto Kruger and Gloria Dickson. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:25, 10. "This Way, Please," Fibber McGee and

Tremont—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 10:10. "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Three Sons 'o Guns," Wayne Morris. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Roundup," Richard Arlen. 2. Evenings. 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "New Yorker," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:05, 6:45, 9:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
University: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. "Gay Vagabond," Roscoe Karns. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:57, 8:57. "Free and Easy," 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:35, 9:30. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:22, 6:22, 9:22. "Lady from Louisiana," 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "When Ladies Meet," Greer Garson. 3:12, 9:27. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:54, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Her Enlisted Man," Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young. "Palooka," Jimmy Durante. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Buck Privates," Abbot and Costello. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 2:30, 8:15. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15.
Mystic: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent, Martha Scott. 1:55, 8. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Gentleman from Dixie." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Jungle Cavalcade." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. 3:05, 9:05. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings and Ruth Hussey. 2:57, 9:12. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady, Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 3:20, 9:05. "The Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon and Anita Louise.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker.
Strand: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8:30.
Revere: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2 and 8.
Central: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "West Point Widow." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "The Saint's Vacation." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shepard of the Hills," John Wayne. "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:09, 7:54. "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:15, 9.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Free and Easy." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. "Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna and Dorothy Lewis. "Elery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "March of Time—Norway in Revolt." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:38, 8:11. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. 2:14, 6:43, 9:38.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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After the Show

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The Home Forum

Long Sweetenin'

EACH SEASON that came to the mountain brought its own especial gifts. Spring rushed on us like a happy child, bearing garlands of violets and azaleas and dogwood in both hands; summer ushered in caravans of lush green, loaded with great lacy ferns, flowering trees, lovely wild stocks spilling pink and white and crimson over all the hillsides, blackberry thickets heavy with fruit, pungent, suave persimmons; autumn piled our baskets high with chestnuts and chinquapins and walnuts, and poured into our cups the thick juicy sweetness of sorghum.

I can taste it yet, though it has been years since I had any of that ichor of southern cane fields, ichor of the south itself, surging upward from the soil into gray-green stems to fill our pitchers with poetry as well as with richness. In the north, when the maple trees begin to drip sap with the snow still on the ground, the sirup is a promise; but, at the exciting high-tide of harvest, when every fruitful plant and tree seems to contend together in bestowing largess, when the wild forest itself showers food on its denizens and indeed on anyone who passes that way, sorghum represents a fulfillment; not of long years of cultivation and slow growth, but the swift glad response of a few months, a brief measure of days.

* * *

And to us at that time it meant an adventure. Nobody had hinted what was to happen when we awoke that first morning and looked out upon the valley, just emerging from the mists. The cattle had moved out from the milking shed as usual, the smoke curled lazily upward from the stone chimney and the fowls were gathered in the barnyard about a tiny figure with a shiny pail busily showering grain on the ground before it. But, besides these accustomed sights, Carroll espied something new.

"That thing, coming up the road—what do you suppose it is?"

A small cavalcade was approaching the farm, in the lead a strange contraption like a double silo mounted on a mule-drawn cart, followed by a wagon holding a great hogshead and other paraphernalia we could not identify at that distance, men on muleback and on foot strung out behind.

We saw then that the farmer and his sons must have been at work in the sorghum field for some time. From our heights it looked empty and shorn close, and great piles of green stalks were being carted to the meadow beyond the house. We ran at once to consult Jed, our fountain-head of local information, who was harnessing Matilda for her trip to town.

"Sorghum bilin'," he said at once. "That thing yander on wheels, hits what you mought call a mill for the pressin'." He squinted at the sun. "Grandpap'll be comin' down with his jug right smart. Allers hankers after the first bilin'."

* * *

Of course, we could not wait for the afternoon milking before we went to the valley. We had no mind for lessons, either, since extraordinary things were taking place down there and we must be on hand. In the end we were excused, given a jug as well as a milk pail, and started on the path with admonitions not to get in the way of the proceedings and not to stay too long.

The pressing had begun when we arrived at the spot where the mill had been set up, and we hardly waited to exchange greetings before we edged close as we dared to the machine. It consisted of a great hogshead, with two cylinders standing above it on end, which revolved like an ordinary clothes-wringer, except that the handle was represented by a long pole harnessed to a mule. Dorcas' son rode the animal round and round, ceaselessly turning the cylinders, while his father fed the stripped stalks of cane between the pressing surfaces. The greenish-white liquid gushed down into the hogshead, and every so often men ladled out bucketsful and carried them to the boiling-pans.

The children of the farm stood about, sucking peeled joints of the sweet cane which we too sampled, but we did not stay there. Instead we went to inspect the pans, already seething with boiling fluid. There were about ten of these shallow metal vessels from six to seven feet long and half as wide, resting on brick open-top ovens built on the hillside and now filled with crackling fires of cordwood. A boy with a skimmer passed down the line, collecting the heavy scum in pails for the pigs, who also fed with gusto on the purple berry-like tops of the cane. The leaves had already been stripped for fodder.

* * *

There on the hillside, with the breath of autumn and the odor of boiling juice in our nostrils, the scents, sounds, even the consciousness of rhythmic motion seeming to rise to the heavens in an evocative haze, warm, joyful, and compelling, we felt as if we were attending a rite. Men replenished the fires, tasted the bubbling brew; neighbors rolled up in wagons to watch proceedings, to tell tales and to depart laden with jugs of brown syrup long awaited, long desired. Dorcas and her girls brought baskets of pones, persimmons, apples, great pitchers of buttermilk and cider, the last of the roastin' ears for the glowing coals. And, later in the afternoon, Grandpap came with his fiddle.

We could not stay to hear him play; but he was fingering the strings as we left, following the mountain technique of tuning less than a quarter-tone off true pitch. We mounted the path into the cool shadows of the trees with the sound of his strumming in our ears. Soon he would break into a lively jig, for this was no time for plaintive ballads of stern parents and frustrated love. There would be dancing after supper on the clean barn floor.

* * *

But we brought our sorghum home, as if we bore so much liquid romance imprisoned in the earthen jug. "It's only a kind of molasses," Carroll insisted, "and I'm not sure I care much for it." But we noticed that he took more than his usual share of pone that evening, and the jug went round the table until it was empty. Molasses! A new bilin' of sorghum really isn't like anything else at all.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Over This Water

Over this water herons sail at dusk,
White with the white of lilies cupped in snow,
Over this water scent of mint and musk,
And copper light of dawn, and mists that blow
Fragile and cool, and mists that quiet lie
Wispy and coiled on clearness mirror-deep.
Under this water breath of moon and sky
Stir in the pale reflections of a sleep.

Over this water locust leaf and thorn
Gather the muted music of the sun,
And turn it to their grief, and bending mourn
For winds remembered and for laughter done.
Here where the deer stand to their knees and wait,
Here where the muskrat's ripples lave the alder,
Summer is softer, spring is never late,
Silence is bottomless, and skies are taller.

Even the ice that at the brook-head falters,
Answers the skaters' steel with fiercer song,
And when the snow dunes blow and blur and alter,
Under this frozen sweep, through darkness long,
One knows the reeds are kept and life is sure
Because this cold is sharp, this air is pure.

GEORGE ABBE

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© The Louvre, Paris

PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Giovanni Bellini*

DESPITE BOTH THE number and the excellence of the religious pictures attributed to Giovanni Bellini, it may be said without prejudice that, as a portrait painter, he attains the highest expression of his genius. For, whether owing to a personal preference or, more probably, because he is a typical Venetian, the fact remains that he exhibits that tendency toward the secular in art which is so marked a characteristic of the Northern school.

Nevertheless, this "Portrait of a Man," which possesses the same incisive quality as the more famous Doge in the National Gallery in London, has an austerity about it that recalls the work of his brother-in-law, Mantegna, but is less generally associated with the spirit of the Venetian masters.

However this may be, it is exceptional to find in any portrait so rare a combination of restraint and brilliance, though the effect of this is largely lost in a black and white reproduction, for it is impossible to describe the intensity of the impression produced by the clearness of the blue of the sky which forms the background, particularly when contrasted with the unrelieved uniformity of the garments and hair. Indeed, to those unacquainted with the original, it is difficult to convey in words any idea either of the exquisite and almost unique quality of the painting itself or of the singular beauty of the head, both of which possess an intensity that is as striking when first observed as it is vivid in recollection. So that, even when it hung, as it used, among the finest masterpieces in the Louvre, it remained, if not unmatched, at least as untarnished and as perfect as anything in the collection.

As to the head itself, moreover, this is in no way unworthy of the finish of the execution or the purity of the background against which it is seen. The finely modeled features, which are set off to peculiar advantage by the dark luxuriant locks, betoken the gravity and detachment of a man who, though he cannot be described with certainty as a scholar, possessed undoubtedly those qualities of mind that belong essentially to the integrated man.

E. H. R.

Consequences of Improving a Cradle Song

WE HAD MANY interesting friends, a few of them known artists and writers; occasionally also I got letters from strangers, with or without introduction, asking if they might come to see me; sometimes we found that we suited each other, sometimes not. One case of self-introduction had a horrifyingly amusing sequel, which took many years to mature; but if I begin the story now I must also finish it. One day there came to me by post a very slim booklet of poems printed on brown paper, with a letter . . . :

"Dear Mr. Housman. I pray to God you like my poems! Please immediately inform.
Yone Noguchi."

I read them: in atmosphere and expression, though rather lacking in form, I found them charming. I wrote in reply:

"Dear Mr. Noguchi. Your prayer is answered. There is a great deal in your poems that I like very much."

I suppose that I added a few criticisms. In a few days I received a second letter:

"Dear Mr. Housman. Doubtless you are a lovely person. I like to see you."

Very willingly I complied with his wish. He came—like all Easterns very polite and gentle in manner, but with a pronunciation of English so far removed from anything ever heard that I had the greatest difficulty in understanding him. I did not see him again till we met in 1920 at a literary gathering in New York, where he was one of the three guests of honour. His English was then quite understandable. . . .

After his return to his own country, he sent me two subsequent volumes of his English poems. They had the same charm as the first; . . . but they were in free verse, for which I have never felt much attraction. And as I read those poems, I thought to myself how easily they could be brought into good form and metre; and so, selecting one or two, I myself tried the experiment. One in result quite pleased me. I did not destroy it. I laid it aside and forgot all about it. . . . So there it lay for some fifteen years among pigeonholed poems of my own. Until one day, having been asked by a publisher to let him have another book of my poems, I turned to old manuscripts and, as I sorted them over, came upon a very charming *Cradle Song* which I had quite forgotten, and wondered why I had not published it before. And so, with others in a book called *The Heart of Peace*, I published it and . . . my conscience in no way troubled me, until one day I read in the *Sunday Times* a review of the collected poems of Yone Noguchi, and the reviewer picked out for special praise a *Cradle Song* which he quoted. It was in free verse—the words, as I read them, seemed strangely familiar. I sat up with a snort of indignation—here, surely, I began to say to myself, was barefaced plagiarism! And then, memory smote me, and I suddenly realized what I had done! The book is now out of print; the poem cannot be recalled. . . . I can but promise that never again will that poem appear under my name, and here express my humble thanks to Mr. Yone Noguchi that he has not prosecuted me for the theft. I can only plead in excuse that had God not answered his prayer and made me like the poem so well, I should not have done it. — From "The Unexpected Years." by LAURENCE HOUSMAN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"God is with thee whithersoever thou goest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE stirring days when so many families are facing a period of separation it is of supreme importance to realize that man's loving Father-Mother God is everywhere present. Whether the loved ones are far or near, whether they or we need to travel by ocean, air, or land, the all-encompassing power of God is always at hand to preserve and strengthen. To our great Master, who declared (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," God was the ever-present Father from whom man is never separated. He proved that God's children cannot be excluded from the allness of divine Love.

It is this same understanding of man's oneness with God that will dispel all sense of loneliness or separation from loved ones today. Christian Science, founded on the teachings of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, enables us to prove man's inseparable unity with God, divine Love. And those who find oneness with God find oneness with His ideas also.

To Joshua of old, who succeeded Moses, came the divine command to go forward, in these wondrous words (Joshua 1:9): "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Immediately Joshua commanded the people to go forward, strengthened by the assurance that wherever he went and whatever duties he had to perform, God would be with him, guiding, protecting, and sustaining. He went forward and prevailed over difficulties, and those who went with him shared in the abundant blessings.

Perhaps many of us today fear to go forward, thinking we are alone in our struggle against difficulties. Or perhaps we are afraid for our near and dear ones as they, obeying the call of duty, leave us for unknown lands. The tender teachings of Christian Science comfortingly assure us of the nearness of God, who is Love, and from whom we are never separated. Loneliness vanishes when we perceive that we are forever at-one with the only power there is. Fear is stilled and uncertainty vanquished when we learn to trust the Biblical assurances of protection and succor in times of trial.

Study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, illumines our thinking, and lifts the burdens of fear and loneliness by showing us that divine omnipresent Love is our real support. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 566 of Science and Health: "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God."

What assurance of Love's protection for all who acknowledge that almighty power is contained in these words! "The dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear" represent only a false concept of God and man. When we learn through Christian Science that divine power is the only power, because naught that does not come from God is real, we begin forthwith to lose the fear which suggests that evil is more powerful than good. Then comes the settled calm born of confidence in the allness of God, and the consequent powerlessness of the illusion named evil. Losing the anguish or fear, we also help those we love to seek the truth and to feel the fearlessness experienced by all who put their whole trust in God.

On page 599 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "Zion," in part, as "spiritual foundation and superstructure; inspiration; spiritual strength." Understanding that man is the son of God, never separated from Him who is man's Life, one gains the consciousness of spiritual oneness with God. Then the sense of emptiness and desolation produced by false material thinking vanishes, and we begin to enter into the promised land of harmony, of unselfed love and fruition, thereby blessing those whom our love enfolds.

A student of Christian Science suddenly faced with separation from a dear one, had such a sense of intense loneliness that at first she felt unable to meet it. Resolutely she turned to the fact of her oneness with her Father-Mother God, knowing that only thus could freedom and joy be established. After a few days she realized peace for herself, but she still entertained fear for the loved one who had been called into active service, and who, on his part, was finding things strange and somewhat difficult. One day she determined to leave this loved one to the Father, who at all times is caring for and sustaining His children. Soon afterward, she learned the one on active service had begun to master his work and to perform his duties successfully.

The promised land is always at hand, full of blessings. We have but to acknowledge God's allness and man's inseparable oneness with Him, and we shall find it already ours.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

„Veled lesz a te Istened mindenben, a miben jársz"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

EZEN IZGALMAS IDŐKBEN, mikor olyan sok család néz a szeretetteiktől egy ideig való elválasztásnak elébe, nagyon fontos hogy megértsük, hogy az ember szerető Atya-Anya Istene mindenütt jelen van. Vajjon szeretetteink távol vagy közel vannak-e, vajjon nekik vagy nekünk kell óceánon, levegőben, vagy szárazföldön utazni, Istennek mindent magába foglaló hatalma mindég kéznél van, hogy megőrizzen és erőt adjon. Nagy Mesterünk számára, aki kijelentette (János 10:30), hogy „Én és az Atya egy vagyunk," Isten az örökké jelenlévő Atya volt, kitől az ember soha sincs elválasztva. Jézus bebizonyította, hogy Isten gyermekei soha sem lehetnek az isteni Szeretet mindenségéből kizárva.

Az ember és Isten egyességének ugyanezen megértése fogja az egyedüllét és a szeretettektől való elválasztottság minden érzését ma is eloszlatni. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science), mely Krisztus Jézusnak, az Útmutatónak tanításain alapúl, képessé tesz arra, hogy az embernek az Istennel, az isteni Szeretettel való elválaszthatatlan egyességét bebizonyíthassuk. És akik megtalálják Istennel való egyességüket, azok megtalálják Isten eszméivel való egyességüket is.

Az őskor Józsuéjához, aki Mózest követte, az isteni parancs, hogy menjen előre, ezen fölséges szavakban jött (Józsué 1:9): „Avagy nem parancsoltam-é meg néked: légy bátor és erős? Ne félj, és ne rettegj, mert veled lesz az Úr, a te Istened mindenben, a miben jársz."

Józsué azonnal megparancsolta a népnek, hogy menjenek előre, uj erőt találva annak biztos tudatában, hogy akárhova is menjen, akármilyen kötelességet kelljen is betöltenie, vele lesz az Isten, ki őt vezetni, védeni és fenntartani fogja. Ment tehát előre, és győzedelmeskedett a nehézségeken, s akik vele mentek, mind osztoztak vele a bő áldásokban.

Vannak talán közöttünk is sokan, akik nem mernek előre menni, mert azt gondolják, hogy a nehézségek elleni küzködésben egyedül állanak. Vagy talán a szivünkhöz közel álló szeretetteinkért aggódunk, mikor ők a kötelesség hangjának engedelmeskedve távoli országokba mennek. A Krisztusi Tudomány gyengéd tanításai megnyugtatóan biztositanak, hogy közel van az Isten, a Szeretet, s hogy mi soha sem vagyunk tőle elválasztva. Eltűnik a magányosság érzése mikor meglátjuk, hogy az egyetlen valódi hatalommal örök egyességben vagyunk. Elcsendesedik a félelem és eltűnik a bizonytalanság, mikor bízni tanulunk a Bibliának a válságos időkben jövendő védelemre és segítségre vonatkozó igéreteiben.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) cimü művének tanulmányozása megvilágítja a gondolkozásunkat és eltávolítja a félelem és egyedüllét terhét, mert megmutatja, hogy a mindenütt jelenlévő isteni Szeretet a mi valódi támaszunk. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja Science and Health 566-ik oldalán: „Amint Izrael fiai győzedelmesen át lettek vezetve a Vörös tengeren, az emberi félelem sötéten dagadó és apadó áradatain,—amint'át lettek vezetve a vadonon, fáradtan járva keresztül az emberi remény nagy sivatagján és az igért örömöknek nézve elébe,—úgy fog vezetni a szellemi eszme minden helyes óhajt az érzékektől a Szellemhez vezető átkelésében, a létezésnek anyagi felfogásától a szellemi felfogásához, fel azon dicsőséghez, mely azok számára van előkészítve, akik Istent szeretik."

A Szeretet védő hatalmának milyen nagyszerű bizonyítékát adja ez azoknak, akik elismerik, hogy mindenható erő van ezekben a szavakban! „Az emberi félelem sötéten dagadó és apadó áradatai" csak az Isten és az ember hamis felfogását jelképezik. Mikor a Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúljuk, hogy az isteni hatalom az egyetlen hatalom, mert semmi sem valódi, ami nem Istentől jön, azonnal el kezdjük veszíteni azt a félelmet, ami azt sugallja, hogy a gonosz hatalmasabb a jónál. Evvel jön az a zavarhatatlan nyugalom, mely az Isten mindenségének és a gonosznak nevezett illúzió ebből következő tehetetlenségének bizalomteljes tudatában ered. A félelem gyötrelmét elveszítve szeretteinken is segíthetünk, hogy ők is keressék az igazságot és hogy vegyenek részt a félelemtől mentes életben, mint mindazok, akik egész bizalmukat Istenbe vetik.

Science and Health 599-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy a „Zion" értelmét részben igy határozza meg: „Szellemi alap és felső szerkezet; ihletés; szellemi erő." Ha értjük, hogy az ember az Isten fia, ki Istentől, aki az ember élete, soha sincs elválasztva, Istennel való egyességünknek tudatos érzését nyerjük el. Eltűnik akkor az üresség és az elhagyatottságnak az érzése, mely a hamis anyagi gondolkozás terménye, és be kezdünk lépni a harmóniának, az önzetlen szeretetnek és a munkának gyümölcsei élvezetének igéret földjébe, ez által mindazokat megáldva, akiket szeretetünk magába foglal.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulóját, aki egy szeretettjétől lett hirtelen elválasztva, olyan tűrhetetlen magányosság fogta el, hogy először alig tudta magát ellene megvédeni. Mégis eltökélten Atya-Anya Istenével való egyességének tényéhez fordúlt, mert tudta, hogy csak igy fogja szabadságát és életörömét visszanyerhetni. Pár nappal később megint békés nyugalomban élt, de a szeretettjét még mindég féltette, aki katonai szolgálatba volt behiva és aki a maga részéről az uj életet idegenszerűnek és meglehetős nehéznek találta. Egy nap aztán elhatározta, hogy a szeretettjét az Atyára fogja bízni, aki a gyermekeit mindég fenntartja és támogatja. Röviddel ezután megtudta, hogy a szolgálatban lévő szeretettjének kezdett jobban menni a munkája és hogy a kötelességeit is sikeresen kezdte beteljesíteni.

Az igéret földje, áldásokkal telten, mindég kéznél van. Csak Isten mindenségét és az embernek Vele való elválaszthatatlan egyességét kell elismernünk, hogy láthassuk, hogy máris a miénk.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. kuld felvilágositást.

Maine's Palm Tree

I READ IN GIBBON that the natives of ancient Assyria used to celebrate in verse or prose the three hundred and sixty uses to which various parts and products of the palm-tree were applied. The Maine birch is turned to so many accounts that it may well be called the palm of this region. . . . It is a magazine, a furnishing store set up in the wilderness, whose goods are free to every comer. The whole equipment of the camp lies folded in it, and comes forth at the beck of the woodman's axe: tent, waterproof roof, boat, camp utensils, buckets, cups, plates, your journal, torches, kindling-wood, and fuel. — From "Signs and Seasons," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Opportunity for the Allies ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

One of the most important news stories of the war appeared in the newspapers last week.

It was the story of Dr. Goebbels trying to arouse fear in the German people, fear of defeat.

There has been plenty of fear of defeat in the minds of most Germans from the beginning of the war. They had their own individual awareness of the fact that defeat might be very unpleasant for Germany and Germans. And as individuals they began as early as last December to become particularly concerned about the hatred which was building up against them in the occupied countries.

But it was not until last week that any high official of the Nazi Party ever openly and publicly used fear as a means of bolstering up civilian morale.

Until now the official propaganda line of appeal to the German people has always been the promise of quick, easy victory and plenty of spoils of war. Hitler's Nazis have played to this line both in their pronouncements and also in the tangible taste of spoils of victory which have been doled out after each new conquest. Victory was made to taste sweet in the mouth of every German—quite literally, because it was only after the first big victories that chocolate was put on the ration cards.

New Line of Propaganda

But in the current edition of Das Reich, new, swank, weekly party paper of the Nazi regime, Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels for the first time made a public appeal to the fear complex which has long been in the thoughts of most Germans. He wrote:

"The Axis Powers are really fighting for their bare existence, and the worries and distress which we all must bear in the war would pale in the face of the inferno which would face us if we were to lose."

Note the word "inferno," and note the suggestion that Germany might "lose." That is a new line of talk for Nazi propaganda to be using. The possibility of defeat was never once recognized in Nazi propaganda up to the time the writer left Germany last spring, and never since then has it come out into public print in this fashion.

Until now the German people have been fed on a constant promise of imminent victory. In his New Year's speech last January Hitler told the German people:

"The year of 1941 will be the year of final victory."

Compare that with Dr. Goebbels last week! It is tremendously revealing. For the first time the Nazi propaganda machine resorts to its most powerful argument for support of the German people. It never had more than two arguments. The first was the promise of an easy victory with abundant loot. Up until this period that was sufficient. But it is no longer. Now they must appeal to fear. Here is the real proof of what Russian resistance has done to Hitler's plans. Here is the recognition in High Nazi quarters of how important America will be in the final stages of the war. Here is the admission that Hitler and his lieutenants have lost their contempt for Russia and their mockery of America. Dr. Goebbels admits the obvious and confirms what most have hesitated to believe lest they fool themselves once more. He says by implication that Nazi plans have run into complications and Nazi expectations have been confronted with unexpected obstacles.

Germans Won't Crack—Yet

Hitler is still a very long way from the end of his rope. Even if every German reads the true implication of Dr. Goebbels' extraordinary statement, there is not going to be an immediate crack in German civilian morale or defeatism in the German Army. They are capable of going on for a long time yet, and perhaps of winning many more battles before they accept defeat as an inevitability. They had been promised victory before last Christmas, and they fully expected it. It didn't come and they went on fighting. Hitler promised it to them for this Christmas, and when it doesn't come, they will still go on.

One reason will be that they are impressed by this appeal to fear. They do believe now that defeat will mean horror, chaos—an inferno—for Germans. It is an effective weapon in Germany against Germans.

That Dr. Goebbels must resort to this line means that he wants to get them into a sort of "backs to the wall" mood. It also suggests how tremendously important it is for the Allies to develop more concrete plans for a better world after the war is over. And it suggests the key to the breaking of the German will to fight. If the Allies will produce a blueprint for a better world, it will be as important as armies in breaking the Nazi grip on the minds of Germans. Dr. Goebbels says, "If you lose the war, life will be an inferno for all Germans." It is up to the Allied strategists to prove that Hitler's defeat will be better for Germans than Hitler's victory. When fear of defeat is the only thing a German has left to fight for; then the time is ripe to begin showing them that they should not fear defeat, but should rather welcome it.

It will not be easy to do. Hitler has succeeded in making most Germans believe that they were betrayed by false promises of exactly this same kind during the last war. It requires sincerity, skill in getting the idea across to the German people, and tangible proof by Allied victories on the battle field that Hitler is not at all sure of being able to win.

But when Dr. Goebbels resorts to fear, it means that the time has come to start showing the German people that they should welcome defeat as relief from oppression rather than fear it as the beginning of bondage.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Moral Issue Made of Chemurgic Butter ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Oleomargarine may be a political issue in Washington; in these parts it appears to be a moral issue.

Dairy farmers, watching sales of the butter substitute climb as their own commodity prices rise, are raising the question as to whether it is fair and honest to make so good an imitation of their own bona fide product. They are backing pending legislation in Congress to restrict margarine sales in interstate commerce.

The consumer who satisfies herself with rayon instead of satin, nylon instead of silk, and other chemurgic products, may find it strange to learn that farmers think a moral question lurks in the use of oleo on the family dinner table. But they do.

Ralph E. Ammon, Director of Agriculture in the dairying State of Wisconsin, issued a very serious statement on the matter. The oleo industry, says Mr. Ammon, refuses to meet the dairy industry's charge squarely.

"That charge," he says, "is that it is fraudulent and deceptive to the consumer and unfair to the dairy industry for the manufacturers of oleo to use the color and flavoring of butter."

It is not just Wisconsin that is up in arms over the issue, says Mr. Ammon. As chairman of the United Dairy Committee he represents 22 States in all with large dairy interests involving 3,000,000 farmers. To them it is just plain wrong to make a product that looks and tastes like butter but isn't butter at all.

Another View in South

Southern farmers, looking for an outlet for cotton surpluses, feel differently about this question. To them, the recent ruling of the Food and Drug Administration, permitting manufacturers to use a process which gives the cottonseed oil product the flavor of butter, is welcome. They do not look with favor on bills introduced in Senate and House which would prohibit interstate shipment of a major portion of the oleo now being manufactured. But to dairymen, the Iowa Senator and the Minnesota Congressman who introduced the measures are heroes in the struggle to protect honest butter from chemurgists.

There's nothing new at all in this controversy. As early as 1886, not many years after the substitute appeared on the market, Congress passed a law regulating the coloring of the imitation. Obviously, if it retained its natural white hue, it would look like lard and folks just wouldn't feel happy to see it on their tables. In 1902 another measure to protect butter sales was enacted. The National Grange, oldest of the farm organizations, worked for this legislation and continues to support antioleo laws.

Neutral in its attitude is the American Farm Bureau Federation which finds the views of its dairymen members balanced by an important Southern membership, including its own President who is a cotton farmer. It indorsed an additional tax on oleo in 1935, but since that time has not confirmed this policy, and in the Farm Bureau that is equivalent to rescinding it.

Charge of Bureaucracy

The old controversy took on a new aspect recently when the Consumer Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture, in a radio program, recommended the use of margarine by families who cannot afford butter. That was too much for the dairy farmers. Said Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, "It involves an issue larger than the question of a food standard for oleomargarine. It involves the issue of bureaucracy arbitrarily promoting the sale of one product over another product of the farm."

The consumer herself has yet to be heard from. Does she want an oleo that looks, and tastes, like butter? She ought to have an opportunity to hear all the arguments and then speak her mind, some observers say. There seems no question that most persons prefer butter if they can afford it.

Meantime, progress has been made in settling one controversial aspect of the problem—pronunciation of the word margarine. For a long time the dictionaries held out for the hard "g" as in Marguerite, while the layman pronounced it soft, as in Margery. New dictionaries now give the popular pronunciation preference. Maybe usage will settle some other phases of the controversy, too.

To Change the Subject:

Alaska: Growth of a Problem Child ..... ***By Kate Archibald***

Alaska is our child. We bought it from Russia and have been increasingly pleased with the purchase. Alaska is also our "last frontier" a far horizon, an "out yonder" where all may some day go.

We, in the States, are interested in this vast Territory. We want it to develop and rejoice that permanent improvements are being made with the coming of what will be permanent Army and Navy Bases. In the past the Territory has been exploited for its riches. Now something is being put into it. Actually, this is Alaska's big moment.

Because we are interested, we listen eagerly for reports that come out from the Territory. As we listen it is apparent that there is a struggle going on between the old Alaska of "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" and the new Alaska of fine schools, service clubs, churches, and culture.

"Dan McGrew" is still going far too strong. The report comes from two sources. One is the word-'o-mouth report from those who come out or write out, of "a tavern on every corner." One person writes from a city booming with defense activity, "The vice and drinking here get me down." It comes from mothers who have sons in the service there. It comes from traders and Government men who see the deplorable effect it has upon the Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos.

The other report is to be found in the little, black figures of the United States Customs. In 1940 they report that the gross value of liquors shipped into Alaska amounted to $2,224,269. Over half of this was spent for whiskey.

But figures are only relative. This total is in terms of wholesale prices. In terms of retail sales much more was spent. In addition Alaska has a brewery of its own whose returns, of course, do not show in the Customs figures.

Taking an estimated total retail expenditure and dividing it by the present estimated population of 73,000 or by the latest Census figure of 60,000, we arrive at a total per capita expenditure staggering in more sense than one. Such a total would embarrass those who love Alaska and deplore this situation.

Alaska is not wholly responsible for the condition. It is largely the fault of those who still believe the Territory to be wide-open, free-for-all, where anything goes. It was this element that moved right in ahead of the transports that took thousands of service men into the Territory.

Nor can the States, to whom Alaska looks for leadership, afford to be pharisaical in the matter when, according to figures published by the American Business Men's Research Foundation, the total per capita cost of liquor in the United States for 1940 was $24.93.

The "Dan McGrews" are still strong in Alaska but, in spite of statistics, they are out-moded and will be routed by the same growing sense of civic responsibility that did away with "Soapy Smith" and his kind.

The new Alaska is speaking. It is the Alaska of the rapidly growing Boy Scout movement, of service clubs instituting clean recreational centers of Women's Clubs and Rainbow, and of the Army which is planning for large recreation expeditions for its soldiers. It is the simple Christian doctrine which Bishop Rowe and other missionaries have been spreading over Alaska for the past half century, now bearing fruitage. It is the churches which are increasing in membership, edifices and influence. It is "the still small voice" in Alaska.

A Day at Sea With the Navy's 'Yacht Fleet'

By a Staff Photographer

Inshore Patrol Guards New England Coast Waters

Scores of vessels of various types, including mine-sweepers, tenders, aircraft, and converted yachts and fishing craft comprise the Inshore Patrol, under the command of Capt. Victor D. Herbster of the First Naval District which today is protecting 1,500 miles of rugged New England coast line. (1) Lieut. Commander Harrison G. White, Commander of the Navy patrol boat Siren. (2) The U. S. S. Siren, one of the Navy's new auxiliaries, formerly the $1,000,000 palatial yacht Lotosland, owned by Col. Edward A. Deeds. (3) Pay day aboard the Siren. New money from the Federal Reserve Bank is handed out, and thumbprints as well as signatures are required. (4) The end of a long day. One of Uncle Sam's sailors slumbers peacefully in his bunk. (5) Gun crew of the Siren in action. (6) Down below in the engine room, officers keep watch on dozens of dials and meters. (7) A signal to a passing vessel in wigwag fashion. (8) Hawsers are coiled neatly just after casting off.

A reporter-photographer 'joins' the Navy and boards a converted $1,000,000 pleasure yacht to learn how the Inshore Patrol protects the 1,500 miles of rugged New England coastline.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"I'm in the Navy now!"

So said Mr. Smith to Mr. Smith as I walked down the gangplank from the Navy's Commonwealth Pier, East Boston, the other day, and stepped aboard one of Uncle Sam's Inshore Patrol vessels—the U. S. S. Siren.

I was there for a day, to see and to learn more about the duties of those who man the rapidly growing fleet of mine-sweepers, tenders, patrol boats, aircraft, and converted yachts and fishing craft which day and night are protecting the 1,500 miles of rugged New England coast line, from Eastport, Maine, to Block Island Light, in the area comprising the First Navy District.

And I certainly felt myself very much a part of the Navy when, later in the day, I donned oilskins, sou'wester, and a life belt, and—with my camera—swung over the starboard side and down a rope ladder into a 20-foot launch, to be whisked out to sea to get a photographic shot of the Siren.

A trim little vessel she is as she cuts the water—once the palatial $1,000,000 pleasure yacht Lotosland, owned by Col. Edward A. Deeds, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Cash Register Company.

The vessel, for several seasons a familiar sight in the waters around Newport and Miami, was purchased by the Government last fall. Today, after reconstruction, only a few reminders of her more glamorous days remain.

A Warship Now

There's the ship's bell, for instance, which still bears the name "Lotosland," although everything else is marked "Siren." And in the wardroom, there's an ornate carved teakwood panel with the inscription: "We have come to the land of the lotos eaters. Sit thou down and eat of their fruit and forget all thy cares forever." No more lotos today!

Steel panels have replaced most of the interior woodwork, although smartly tiled baths are still intact, agleam with chromium and nickel. Guns have been added fore and aft, in spots once occupied by comfortable steamer chairs. Gone are the glassed-in sun decks. Today, the Siren is a formidable vessel of war.

One of the most important wartime duties of the Inshore Patrol organization in every Naval District would be the laying and tending of nets and booms across the mouths of harbors, as barriers to enemy craft.

A boom, I learned, is an obstruction which prevents vessels of any sort from entering a harbor without warning or permission. Usually, a boom stretches across a channel or harbor entrance at the most navigable strategic point. And it is equipped with a movable section, called a "gate," which may be opened for friendly ships.

The nets are obstructions, something like a fisherman's seine, but much heavier, and are designed especially to prevent the entrance of submarines. These nets also have gates to permit the passage of friendly ships.

Another major function of the Inshore Patrol in wartime would be to sweep for enemy mines in the coastal waters and destroy them, and to lay defensive mines where necessary.

Close Co-operation

In its duties of actual patrol of the coastal waters, the Inshore Patrol fleet in peacetime works in close co-operation with the Coast Guard vessels and planes, the activities of which have been co-ordinated, for the emergency, with those of the Navy.

Since last spring, the Navy has been enlisting a special class of reservists, officially designated as "M-2." Through M-2 enlistments, the Navy is obtaining the services of men familiar with small boat operation, who know the coast and desire to serve the nation in this emergency by defending their native shores.

During our day aboard the Siren, we newspaper landlubbers and photographers acquired quite a salty flavor. Members of the crew grinned as they explained that the engine room was "below"—not "downstairs," and that the vessel's "topsides" was the correct term for "upstairs."

Salted Reporter

Of course, we knew our starboard and port, and what was meant by "for'd," and where the bridge and "fo'c'sle" were located. Nevertheless, it took us some little time to swing naturally into these nautical phrases.

For our benefit, the crew was put through its regular daily drills, with plenty of time for snapping pictures. First came the call to "General quarters!" Action was immediate. Gun crews swiftly stripped the canvas covers from the guns and went through the maneuvers of loading, aiming, and firing. Later came a fire drill, with the first line of hose laid and spouting water—narrowly missing a couple of cameras—in a half minute after the first alarm whistle.

Suddenly, there came the call, "Man Overboard!" A small wooden box did valiant duty as the "man," to whom a life preserver was quickly tossed. Meantime, quick signals from the bridge had silenced the throbbing engines below. Rescuers scrambled hastily into the life boat which was quickly lowered. Then—off to the rescue of the floating box and the near-by preserver.

Signal drills, both with semaphore flags and 12-inch searchlights followed. And there was also inspection of the crew's quarters, the engine room, machine shop, electrical shop, the radio room, the wheel house, and the covered bridge where ship's officers kept a vigilant eye not only upon surrounding waters but upon wandering newshawks who persisted in delving into everything on board—from ascertaining the correct way to polish brass to that of sniffing hungrily the savory odors which wafted upward from the galley.

Officers and crew, alike, were always ready to explain any of the maneuvers. It was a day crowded with facts, figures, and information—and not a few surprises.

Among the latter was the fact that the Navy Paymaster—it happened to be pay day on board—carried the pay roll in a waterproof bag, with a coil of rope and a wooden float attached.

"That's so the money can be salvaged if we're sunk," explained the Paymaster, somewhat oddly neglecting to suggest what would save the Paymaster while the money was snugly tied to its float.

My day with the Navy over, I left the Siren—but, with the call of the sea and the Inshore Patrol ringing in my ears. Yo, ho! for duty in Uncle Sam's Navy.

Crimson Now Faces Brown and Yale Games—End of Gridiron Road Now in Sight

Harvard Takes Respectable Spot in Eastern Grid World

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are several people around Harvard Square who wish the Crimson football team could replay the Penn and Cornell games. After decisively trouncing the Army eleven Saturday, 20 to 6, Harvard took a respectable place in the eastern gridiron circle. The long-awaited attack rolled impressively to match the all-season work of the forwards.

According to statistical figures, the Crimson now has passed its last formidable objective. Brown, the opponent this week, is good, but Harvard has held and beaten better teams to date. Yale has not been successful this year, depending upon sophomores and installing a new system. Against both of these teams Harvard will be favored.

Took Command

All the pre-game predictions for the Harvard-Army affair went into discard after the first period. Through those 15 minutes the visiting Cadets fulfilled obligations handily. Beginning the second quarter, with the wind at their backs, the Harlow-taught ball players took complete command and the Army faded.

It was the first victory Dick Harlow has gained over an Earl Blaik-coached team and the victory was sweet. In seven years while coaching Dartmouth, Blaik had reigned supreme. The domination lasted through the first 15 minutes Saturday and then collapsed. And when we say collapsed we mean just that, because the Crimson power wore down the tired Cadets and rolled on to victory.

Took Their Toll

West Point had previously beaten Columbia and held Notre Dame scoreless, but those achievements took their toll. Without an abundance of reserves, the Army could not withstand the assault of the Crimson. Blaik valiantly tried to stem the tide with frequent substitutions, but to no avail—the Army was down and Harvard refused to be halted.

The famed deep reverse of the Cadets, with Hank Mazur in command, failed to function after the first period. When Army lost Ralph Hill it lost a vital attacking individual, and Johnny Hatch was smeared discouragingly trying to penetrate the sturdy Crimson forward wall.

New defense formations were used by Harvard, designed to halt the more famous ground gainers of the Army, and they worked magically. It was strange to see big Vern Miller playing the left end position and Loren MacKinney playing out of the line and filling the tackle slot of the Miller vacancy. When the Army blockers could not handle little 165-pound end Don Forte on reverses to the other side, it was the tip-off that the Army spark was dampened.

Vulnerable Spot

The first touchdown of the game was scored by Army and in the one vulnerable spot of the Crimson pass defense, Mazur tossing a long one into the end zone to Jim Kelleher, best pass receiver. Two receivers broke toward Franny Lee and fanned. He could cover only one, and the other received the ball entirely unmolested. The only other Army passes that were really dangerous were over the center of the line, Harvard concentrating on the Cadet rushing game.

For those who have watched Harvard all season it was a delight to see the attack really function. Don McNicol provided the necessary parts. He called his plays well and he ran through the Army line with the power that started them to their downfall in the second period. He ran about as well as did Charley Spreyer in the Penn and Yale games of last year.

Made Offense Go

Such power running by McNicol weakened the whole Army defense. It gave Lee and the end-around plays an opportunity to pick up yardage for the Army could not weaken its concentration on the center of the line defense.

While the Harvard attack was the feature of the game locally, it was still the work of the Crimson forward wall that made all possible. The same holes that have been made all season were there and the attack was varied slightly to give the backs quicker starts for the openings. A shifty fast back would have had a field day with such opportunities.

* * *

Defensively Ralph White, tackle and Bob Evans, center, played their hearts out to stop the Crimson . . . Mazur suffered the same ignoble fate trying to make yardage against the Crimson that other famed backs have met this season . . . He was thrown for losses more than in any other game this season . . . Hill looked good at times but went out of action with an injury—and there was no comparable replacements.

* * *

Coach Blaik warned the football writers on Friday that the Army boys were tired and they looked it in the game. McNicol was frequently hauled out of the game in the second half and replaced by Wayne Johnson because of the latter's better pass defense . . . The first Crimson touchdown, Lee to Forte, was completely covered, but the Army backs were behind Forte instead of in front.

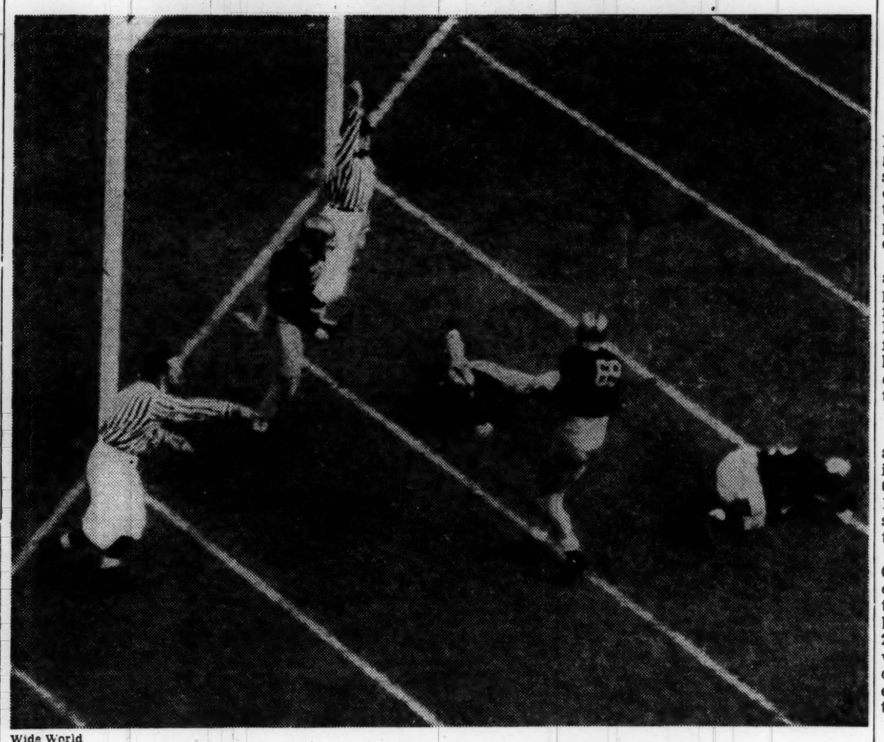
* * *

The Army should have a great passing attack by the time of the Navy game for they are all good receivers . . . McNicol and Johnson scored the second and third touchdowns literally carrying the Army defenders over with them . . . Johnson, in fact, scored standing up . . . Instead of spilling the interference ahead of him, the Army backs tried to get around them and tackle him, giving too much ground.

* * *

With some 50,000 people in the stadium it did seem that there could have been more than one police officer on hand . . . Youngsters tore down the goal posts before the game was complete.

Touchdown That Tied the Score



Wide World

Don Forte (Extreme Right) Starts Harvard Scoring

Before some 50,000 spectators in the Stadium Saturday, Harvard defeated West Point, 20 to 6. Army took a 6-0 lead in the first period and the above picture shows Don Forte, Harvard end, after receiving touchdown pass from Franny Lee to tie the score. He was covered by three Army men but snatched the ball safely.

Safety Play Of Penn Has Fans Stirred

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10 (AP)—Penn's 38-yard run in reverse that gave Columbia an intentional safety Saturday started a "was it dumb or smart" controversy among the Monday quarterbacks that probably will be the topic of discussion for many a day.

Picture the situation: Penn is ahead, 19-14, with four minutes to play. Penn's ball on its own 38, fourth down, three yards to go. Bob Odell drops back in punt formation, but instead of kicking he turns around and runs over his own goal line, giving Columbia two points.

10 Blockers

That gave Penn the privilege of a free kick without any danger of its being blocked, but it also gave Columbia the advantage of having 10 blockers for the receiver instead of only a few as usually is the case on punts.

As it turned out, Paul Governali, Columbia's star, took the free kick on his own 30 and almost got into the clear before he was nailed on his 40. That was a net gain of only 22 yards for Penn and the Lions were in favorable position to score on a long pass or to get close enough to boot a field goal to tie the score.

Would Change It

Thinking it over afterwards, Penn Coach George Munger declared, "I'm taking full responsibility for what happened. If I had it to do over, we wouldn't let the kids make that 38-yard run in reverse.

"Instead I'd instruct Gene Davis to go in and tell O'Dell to punt high, not out of bounds which stops the clock, and let Columbia start from wherever we threw their receiver."

Opinion among the sports writers generally leans to the view that the play was "dumb." Suppose O'Dell had dropped the ball or stumbled and fell on the one-yard line, they argued. Columbia would have taken over and might have won the game.

Many Teams to Close Out Schedules This Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the echoing reverberations of a day filled with upsets the country over, seven New England teams bowed out of the annual gridiron picture last week end, putting away their shoulder pads and helmets for another year. Joining them on the sidelines after this Saturday will be 16 more teams in this section, while after that only Harvard, Yale, Boston University, Boston College, Brown, Dartmouth, and Holy Cross will be left here to carry on.

Locally Northeastern paced the teams winding up their seasons, and Coach Jimmy Dunn's Huskies struggled to a 12-6 victory over Springfield to tie the best record the former Western Maryland star has made at the intown school—four wins as against four losses. Other teams to wind up their schedules in New England were Norwich, whose 59-0 drubbing of Vermont won the Horsemen the Green Mountain State title, Bowdoin, Maine, Rhode Island, Coast Guard, and Worcester Tech.

Bates vs. Colby

Of the teams getting through this week, Bates and Colby command primary interest for they will meet tomorrow to settle the State of Maine title. Bates is undefeated in title competition, while Colby's worst effort was a tie with Maine. Either a win or a tie will give the title to the Bobcats, who will be favored in the game at Waterville. If Bates wins it will mark the first time in three years that Colby has not had a share of the title.

On Saturday many traditional games are on the docket, chief of which will see the Little Three championship being determined. Williams and Amherst have both beaten Wesleyan, the Ephmen turning the trick 25-0 Saturday and the Lords Jeffs doing the same 16-7 earlier in the season, and now these two teams play it off at Amherst. Williams is favored to defend the title it won last year. This is the final game for these two teams. Wesleyan likewise will finish up Saturday, meeting an unbeaten Trinity team which last Saturday defeated Amherst 13-8 for its sixth straight victory of the season. Trinity is playing only a seven-game schedule.

Consolation Game

Norwich has already won the Vermont title, but the State University and Middlebury meet in a final game for both for the consolation prize. Tufts, humiliated 33-0 by New Hampshire, plays its traditional rival, Massachusetts, in a final game for both, while the N. H. Wildcats wind up their season against Boston University. This is supposed to be a breather for the Terriers before their climactic meeting with Boston College another week hence, but it may turn out to be something different. American International and Springfield meet for the city championship of Springfield, while Connecticut, which was measured by Rhode Island 6-0, closes against Rutgers. Other elevens to finish up are Arnold and Lowell Textile.

While all this is going on much respect is being turned towards Cambridge where Harvard today was basking in the light of its 20-6 victory over Army. The Crimson is now expected to go the rest of the way unbeaten—against Brown Saturday and against Yale the following week end. Both games will be played at the Stadium.

Eagles Rebound

Boston College's 26-6 victory over Wake Forest proved to its own satisfaction at least that the third time never fails. Having lost previously to two southern colleges—Tulane and Clemson—the Eagles rebounded nicely against the Deacons, and although whispers of bowl bids are beginning to be heard, Coach Denny Myers refuses to look beyond Tennessee this Saturday at Fenway Park. At the same time, however, no one at the Heights is overlooking the fact that Clemson and Wake Forest meet in the South this Saturday, and if Wake Forest should win, the Eagles would be sitting pretty. With only four major teams left unbeaten and untied in the country—Duke, Minnesota, Texas A. and M., and Duquesne—the scramble among once or twice-beaten teams for bowl games is going to be terrific. Of the four teams listed above, Minnesota will not accept a bowl bid, Texas A. and M. runs into Texas two weeks hence, and Duquesne winds up Saturday against Mississippi State. Duke seems a cinch to get by North Carolina and North Carolina State.

Boston University, which lost 13-7 to Manhattan, is trying not to look past New Hampshire to Boston College. Brown comes to Harvard and then closes against Rutgers. Dartmouth will have its hands full with Cornell and then Georgia. Last Saturday the Green defeated Princeton 20-13. Yale faces Princeton Saturday before coming to Harvard, while Holy Cross goes against Manhattan, Temple, and Boston College. The Crusaders, who beat Brown 13-0 Saturday, will have a basis for comparison for their efforts against Boston College in their next two games, for B. C. has beaten Manhattan 26-13 and Temple 31-0.

Ben Collins Still No. 1 Point-Maker

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—For the third straight week, Ben Collins of West Texas State is the leading collegiate football point-maker in the country.

Ahead by only four points last week, he went on a one-man rampage to collect 34 tallies in his club's 40-to-21 triumph over St. Mary's of San Antonio, running his total to 122.

He needed such an outburst, however, to remain ahead of Johnny Thompson, who closed his collegiate career at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy by manufacturing 39 points while playing only 12 minutes against Middlebury.

Hompson now has 109 tallies, just six markers ahead of Ed McGovern, speedy halfback for the unbeaten and untied Rose Poly aggregation.

The leaders, showing player, school, position, number of games, touchdowns, points after touchdowns, field goals and total points:

Border Conference

Ben Collins, West Texas State	8	17	20	0	122

Eastern Leader

Johnny Thompson, U. S. Coast Guard	8	14	22	1	109

Small Midwestern Colleges

Ed McGovern, Rose Poly	7	16	7	0	103

Southern Independents

Bill Dudley, Virginia	7	12	15	1	90

Small Southern Colleges

Lewis Green, Catawba	9	12	0	0	72

Small Pacific Coast Colleges

Marvel Harshmann, Pacific Lutheran	6	11	2	0	68

Southwest Conference

Jack Crain, Texas	7	8	19	0	67

Southeastern Conference

Jack Jenkins, Vanderbilt	7	8	10	1	61

Big Ten

Pat Harder, Wisconsin	6	8	8	1	89

Missouri Valley Conference

Tony Porto, Creighton	7	9	9	0	54

Southern Conference

Harvey Johnson, William & Mary	8	5	14	2	50

Big Six

Bob Steuber, Missouri	7	7	6	0	48

Pacific Coast Conference

Eso Naranche, Montana	7	5	10	0	40

Big Seven

Lewis Dent, Solorado State	5	4	8	0	32

McSpaden Inaugurates Fund To Send Caddies to College

A chance for a college education will be offered one or more of the thousands of caddies throughout New England next fall if a plan proposed by Harold (Jug) McSpaden, golf professional at the Winchester Country Club, and sponsored by the New England Section of the P. G. A., comes to fruition.

All that is needed now to put the plan into operation is the approval of the National P. G. A., and that is expected to be granted this week during that body's annual meeting in Chicago. Once permission is given, the machinery will be started here by which some fortunate bag-toter will be on his way to a college of his own choosing next September.

Caddie Fund

Recipients of this award from a fund tentatively known as the Caddie Educational Fund, Inc., are to be chosen on the basis of scholarship alone—their athletic ability or skill in golf not to count one whit. Recommendations are to be made by N. E. P. G. A. club professionals and high school principals, with final selections to rest with a non-partisan board of businessmen and educational leaders. Only boys in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island will be eligible, as Connecticut lies outside N. E. P. G. A. jurisdiction.

Although final details have not yet been completely ironed out, arrangements for the scholarship will be worked as follows, with McSpaden—the man behind the idea—giving up a substantial potential income for himself to form the basis of the fund. McSpaden, incidentally, is himself a former caddie, who never had a chance to go to college.

Royalties

Upon arrangement with the Crawford MacGregor Canby Company of Dayton, Ohio, sporting goods manufacturers, Jug now receives royalties on clubs and balls he sells in his shop at Winchester. Instead of continuing this, McSpaden suggested to Clarence Rickey, President of the company, that the size of the royalties be increased and turned over in his behalf to a caddie fund of the N. E. P. G. A. Rickey immediately approved the idea, writing McSpaden that he proposed to get out a new line of clubs and balls, each bearing the Winchester pro's name, to sell as first-class material. Of the amount received for the merchandise—balls to cost 75 cents each, a set of eight irons to cost $72, and a set of four woods to cost $48—the N. E. P. G. A. was to receive 50 cents for each dozen balls sold, and the same amount for each club sold.

With this letter from Rickey as his go-ahead sign, McSpaden got together with N. E. P. G. A. officials and the Caddie Educational Fund, Inc., was organized. Officers elected included: McSpaden, President; Philip A. Hendrick of Arlington, Vice-President; William Scott Law of Bass Rocks, Clerk, and Hendrick, Tom Mahan of United Shoe, Alex Ellis of Tedesco, Arthur Johnson of Weston, President of the N. E. P. G. A., Arthur Wedgeworth of Woodland, Eugene Wogan of Essex County, and Scott Law, as members of the Directors' Committee.

Finances

Under the financial arrangement listed above, it is expected that more than $4,000 will be returned yearly to the fund. McSpaden clubs and balls may be sold only by professionals who are members of the N. E. P. G. A., who total 175 at present. Based upon sales of the past few years, each pro is expected to average three sets of clubs and 20 dozen balls, or for the district as a whole a total of 500 sets of clubs and 3,500 dozen balls. The number of balls might seem excessive, but a few years ago manufacturers of the old P. G. A. official ball used to pay a rebate of 50 cents on each dozen balls sold by registered pros. Here in New England a total of $20,000 was received in rebates, marking a sale of 40,000 dozen balls—and that was for only one brand of ball sold. Many other makes were also sold on which there was no rebate.

In addition, the N. E. P. G. A. also hopes to raise money through the sale of memberships in Caddie Educational Fund, Inc., to cost $2 each. That not an inconsiderable amount will be raised through this method can be seen from the fact that the N. E. P. G. A. has already begun to receive membership fees from those interested in a movement to help the caddies.

Evans Scholarships

Although all credit for the movement here is to be given to McSpaden, Jug admits that he got the idea originally from the Evans scholarships for caddies at Northwestern University, sponsored first by Chick Evans, former national open and national amateur champion, and now by the Western Golf Association.

All that caddies at Northwestern get, however, is their $300 tuition. Home club members may contribute such items as train fare, but as a rule the boys are on their own directly they get to the campus. McSpaden's idea is not only to pay for tuition, but also to pay for books and whatever normal expenses the caddie runs into connected with his college course. This would include such items as laboratory fees.

Need Jobs

It is hoped that arrangements can be made at various colleges whereby caddies can get jobs once they arrive, for of course the scholarships will be given those boys who could get to college in no other way. If the boys are unable to get jobs to help defray their living expenses, college will be still out of the question. Each boy will be allowed to choose which college he will attend—within reason, of course. Southern California and Texas are excellent schools, but a little bit expensive as far as getting there is concerned.

If the plan is approved by the National P. G. A.—and there is no reason why it should not be—one boy will definitely be on his way to college next fall. Possibly there will be more, for McSpaden says he hopes to have the plan working well enough so that eight boys can be taken care of at once.

As someone once wrote, this is a pretty good way to take the caddies out of the rough and put them on the fairway of life. G. C.

Michigan Mermen Will Visit Five Eastern Pools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 10—Michigan's swimming team, which has won the national intercollegiate championship for the last eight years, makes its first appearance of the new season is Massachusetts.

The schedule of the eastern trip takes Coach Matt Mann's tankers to Amherst, Mass., for a meet with Amherst College Nov. 28, and exhibitions the same day at nearby Smith College and Deerfield Academy.

The following day the Wolverines meet a team of eastern All-Stars at Brookline, Mass., after an exhibition at the Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I.

Coach Matt Mann has named these men for the trip: Capt. Dobson Burton, John Patten, Bob West, Tom Williams, Jim Skinner, John Sharemet, Gus Sharemet, Dick Riedl, Ted Hordenke, Strother Martin, Lou Haughey and Perry Trytton.

The Wolverines, who won all 10 of their dual meets last season as well as the Big Ten and national titles—both for the 12th time in 15 years—have gone through 28 consecutive dual meets without defeat.

Pro Golfers' Association Winter Schedule

1941

Nov. 11-14—Mid-South Open—Pinehurst, N. C.
Dec. 11-14—Miami $10,000 Open, $10,000.
Dec. 20-22—Harlingen, Texas, $5,000.

1942

Jan. 9-12—Los Angeles Open, $10,000.
Jan. 15-18—Oakland Open, $5,000.
Jan. 21-25—San Francisco Match play, $5,000.
Jan. 31-Feb. 1—Bing Crosby Amateur-Pro Championship, Rancho Fanta Fe, $5,000.
Feb. 5-8—Western Open Championship, Phoeniz, Arizona, $5,000.
Feb. 12-15—Texas Open Championship, San Antonio, $5,000.
Feb. 20-22—New Orleans Open, $5,000.
Feb. 28-March 1—Tentative.
March 4-6—St. Petersburg, Florida, $5,000.
March 8-11—Miami Four Ball, $5,000.
March 18-22—St. Augustine Amateur-Pro Championship.
March 24-26—North and South Open Championship, Pinehurst, $5,000.
March 27-30—Greensboro, N. C., Open, $5,000.
April 2-5—Asheville, N. C., $5,000.
April 9-12—Masters', Augusta, Ga., $5,000.
Other events which meet with P.G.A. purse requirements to be added.

Sports Around the Hub

Bruins and Olympics in Preview

Boston's hockey season has its official opening tomorrow evening when the Bruins and Olympics stage their exhibition on Arena ice. Hago Harrington's O's have a number of new faces, but only one stranger will be wearing the uniform of the National League defending champions. He is Frank Mario, a 20-year-old former Regina amateur, who a year ago played a prominent role in the winning of the Allan Cup. A left-hand shot, he is alternating at center and right wing on the third line.

The veteran of the Bruin club is Dit Clapper, who started his 15th season under Art Ross at Toronto Saturday night. Second in line is Bill Cowley, now in his seventh year. Milt Schmidt, Porky Dumart and Flash Hollett have been around six years; Bobby Bauer for five; Frank Brimsek, Art Jackson and Roy Conacher for four; Herb Cain, Eddie Wiseman and Desse Smith for three. Pat McReavy joined the Bruins for last winter's play-offs.

* * *

Saturday's punting and passing left intercollegiate football's eastern sector without an undefeated big-time eleven. Harvard, Pittsburgh and Notre Dame wiped the names of Army, Fordham and Navy respectively from the slate. But one setback does not mean a season and the boys will be back in there blocking and tackling with the same old college try this week. The headline game locally will be the Boston College-Tennessee clash at Fenway Park.

* * *

Despite early-season defeats by Tulane and Clemson, the Eagles are now bowl material. Like Dick Harlow's Crimson eleven, the Bee-Cees were slow getting under way, but now that they are rolling they are a match for any line and backfield you care to mention. The same goes for the Fordham Rams, who had their perfect record ruined by underrated Pitt.

* * *

The freshmen elevens of B. C. and Holy Cross close their seasons at Worcester tomorrow afternoon. The young Eagles to date have won two out of three, beating Marianapolis and St. John's prep, and losing to Dartmouth. H. C. has played only one game and won it, 20-0, over the Big Green.

* * *

Paced by John Bodge and John McDonald, Northeastern won the annual Greater Boston intercollegiate dinghy regatta yesterday on the Charles River basin. The Huskies computed a final percentage of .733, as compared with .717 for M. I. T., Harvard's .607, Tufts' .520, and B. C.'s .470. Bodge and McDonald each captured three races.

* * *

Jan. 12 is the date and the University Club the site of this year's Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association championship matches. In the past this tourney has alternated between the Harvard and Union Boat Clubs. The Lockett Cup matches, featuring teams from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, will be held at the Harvard Club Dec. 13 and 14. The Middlesex Bowl tourney gets under way at the Harvard Club Dec. 16.

* * *

A new tourney on the squash racquets schedule is the Massachusetts Intercollegiate event at the Union Boat Club Dec. 29 and 30. The National Singles team and veterans' matches will be held jointly in Buffalo on Feb. 21-23. The National Doubles are carded for Baltimore March 14-15, although the Hub is rarely represented in this event.

* * *

Shorts . . . British naval officers will meet the Boston Rugby Club on the Fessenden School grounds in West Newton at 2:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon . . . The Chippewas of South Boston, champs of the East, and Charlestown town team, winners in the West, meet at Fenway Park Sunday afternoon in the Park Department grid finals. Eddie Collins has donated the park for the game . . . The American League most valuable player will be named on Wednesday.

* * *

What with baseball and football, the name Ted Williams manages to stay in local headlines most of the year . . . Princeton and Yale will take the field evenly matched next Saturday—each has lost five straight this fall . . . Don Lash did not defend the National A. A. U. cross-country crown which he had won for seven successive years, and the honor went to little Greg Rice. However, the way Rice is running, Lash would have been wasting his time anyway.

First Army Golfers In Pinehurst Play

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 10 (AP)—The First Army will be represented here Tuesday and Wednesday in a pro-amateur tournament preceding the 20th annual Mid-South golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club.

Corp. Bobby Knowles, Brookline, Mass., amateur, will team with Sgt. John Thoren of Woodland, Newton, Mass., pro, in the Tuesday and Wednesday affair. They are members of the 101st Field Artillery of the 26th (Yankee) Division, stationed at Maness, a few miles from here.

Other well-known amateurs and pros will participate in the opening event and in the individual 36-hole open tournament on the championship course Thursday and Friday.

Coast Guard Player Leads East

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Capt. Johnny Thompson has played his last football for the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, but any player who beats him out of the eastern individual scoring honors for the season will have to hustle.

Thompson wound up his collegiate career Saturday when Coast Guard crushed Middlebury, 57 to 0, in the final game of the year for the academy.

The high-stepping quarterback played only 12 minutes in the game, but he scored five touchdowns, six conversions and one field goal for a total of 39 points. Coach John Merriman used Thompson only in spot offensive roles and he delivered every time he entered the game.

His amazing performance gave him a total of 109 points for the eight games on Coast Guard's schedule and shot him into the lead among the individual scorers of the East by 25 points.

Milt Jannone of Hamilton College, last week's leader, dropped into second place, failing to boost his total of 84 points as Hamilton lost to Haverford, 20 to 0. Thompson was second the previous week.

Courtney Driscoll of Marshall remained in third place, although he hiked his total to 72 points by scoring a touchdown against Morehead.

The top scorers, showing position, games, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points.

Player, College	Pos	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Thompson, Coast Guard	qb	8	14	22	1	109
Jannone, Hamilton	hb	6	14	0	0	84
Driscoll, Marshall	hb	8	12	0	0	72
Hunt, Marshall	fb	8	9	0	0	54
*Detzel, St. Vincent	hb	7	9	0	0	54
Domina, Norwich	hb	8	8	4	0	52
J. Magill, Haverford	hb	6	7	7	0	49
Tomasic, Temple	hb	7	8	0	0	48
Brabender, Fairmont	hb	6	8	0	0	48
O'Grady, Amn. Intl.	hb	6	8	0	0	48
Trigilio, Alfred	hb	7	8	0	0	48
Warner, Haverford	hb	6	7	1	0	43
Burton, Wagner	qb	4	7	1	0	43
M. Jagiello, Montcl'r, NJ	hb	7	7	1	4	43
Stiff, Penn	fb	6	7	0	0	42
Petrella, Penn State	hb	6	7	0	0	42
Hayes, Williams	hb	7	7	0	0	42
Pompliano, Bergen Jr.	hb	5	7	0	0	42
Harrell, Marshall	hb	8	4	13	0	37
Hogan, Delaware	fb	6	6	1	0	37
Tibbetts, Coast Guard	hb	8	6	1	0	37
Levy, Moravian	hb	8	6	1	0	37
Sutch, Temple	fb	7	6	0	0	36
Foster, Trinity	hb	6	6	0	0	36
Glod, W. Va. Wesleyan	hb	7	6	0	0	36
Lemke, R. P. I.	hb	6	6	0	0	36
Ruthko, Indiana (Pa.)	hb	5	6	0	0	36
Pace, Hartwick	fb	8	6	0	0	36
*Colella, Canisius	fb	6	5	5	0	35

* Does not include Sunday's games.

MacMitchell First

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.'s unbeaten I. C. 4-A cross-country champion, led the Violet to a perfect-score 15-to-40 triumph over Rutgers on Van Cortlandt Park's five-mile course Saturday.

MacMitchell, timed in 27:55, led four other N. Y. U. runners across the finish line before Rutgers placed a man.

Eastern Football Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Records of the leading eastern college football teams:

College	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst.
Duquesne	7	0	0	127	23
Temple	6	1	0	145	87
Fordham	5	1	0	115	51
Pennsylvania	5	1	0	150	48
Navy	5	1	1	155	28
Army	4	1	1	85	53
Boston College	5	2	0	195	72
Syracuse	5	2	0	171	67
Dartmouth	5	2	0	127	29
Rutgers	5	2	0	129	71
Brown	5	2	0	88	45
Penn State	4	2	0	143	59
Cornell	4	2	0	55	30
Holy Cross	4	2	1	64	46
Manhattan	4	3	0	85	93
West Virginia	4	3	0	67	98
Harvard	3	2	1	33	36
Georgetown	3	3	0	80	40
Villanova	3	3	0	77	39
Columbia	3	3	0	60	45
Colgate	2	3	1	101	72
Yale	1	5	0	48	102
Princeton	1	5	0	44	123
Pittsburgh	1	5	0	34	133

Cornell's Hold On Heptagonal Title Broken

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Cornell's three-year hold on the Heptagonal cross-country championship was broken Saturday by Dartmouth which uncovered a sophomore flash in Don Burnham and swept the first three places over Van Cortlandt Park's 5-mile trail.

Burnham, a native of Lebanon, N. H., ran over the leaf-covered course in 27:23.6, to give him a 10-yard lead over Sidney Bull, a teammate, and a 30-yard edge over another Big Green runner, Bob Williams.

Dartmouth's winning total was 39 points, with C. C. Richardson in 8th place and W. E. Updegrove, 26th. Cornell had 61 points, Harvard, 63, Army 106, Navy 118, Yale 119, Princeton 132, Columbia 190, and Pennsylvania 207.

Burnham, who never had run cross-country before this season, was either first or second at each milepost during the race.

Coast Guard Elects

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP)—Jerry Rea of Sardis, Miss., was elected captain of the Coast Guard Academy's 1942 cross-country team Saturday. He succeeds his brother, Bill, a member of the graduating class.

George Varoff, champion pole vaulter, is in the air corps now.

18 Still Unbeaten and Untied

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Despite the numerous upsets last week end, only four members of the select unbeaten and untied list fell by the wayside.

Notable, however, were the complete collapse of Fordham's bowl-hungry Rams who lost to Pittsburgh, and Baylor's feat of earning a deadlock with Texas, whose slate previously was clean.

St. Thomas, beaten 7 to 6 in its final game, and Bergen College were the other victims that cut the unbeaten, untied rankings to 18.

Kearney, Neb., Teachers, St. Cloud, Minn., Teachers and Rose Poly of Indiana already have completed their seasons while Colorado College was idle during the week end but plays an Armistice Day contest tomorrow.

The leaders, showing number of games played, points scored and opponents' points:

Kearney (Neb.) Teachers	8	204	13
Midland (Neb.)	8	184	52
Millikin	7	206	7
St. Cloud (Minn.) Teachers	7	108	21
Duke	7	236	35
Texas A. & M.	7	234	17
Duquesne	7	127	23
Mississippi Southern	7	212	33
Bradley Tech	7	197	19
Rose Poly	7	229	35
Western Michigan	6	116	13
Miami (Fla.)	6	138	6
Case	6	150	45
Minnesota	6	111	19
Pacific Lutheran	6	152	26
Trinity	6	116	35
Thiel	6	135	7
Colorado College	8	135	36

N. E. Duckpin Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 (AP) — Florence Reynolds of the Whitney-Grove team scored a New England three-game duckpin bowling record of 438 Saturday night in a Southern Connecticut girls league match. Her game totals were 160, 132, 146.

The count bettered the former mark held jointly by Arlene Hitchcock of Wallingford and Ann Schmitter of Middletown.

The new mark was five short of tying the world record of 433 held by Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Va.

Only Four Major Colleges Unbeaten and Untied—Stanford Maintains Supremacy

Worthy Opponents Ahead For Nation's Top Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Football fans, still amazed by last Saturday's extended list of surprises, are sticking pins into this week-end's program in hopes of finding where the lightning will strike next.

The Saturday gridiron upheaval left only four major untied and unbeaten elevens—Minnesota, Duke, Duquesne, and Texas A. & M.—and each has a worthy foe ahead.

Minnesota, the club voted No. 2 behind the erstwhile unblemished University of Texas last week in the Associated Press poll, goes against a rejuvenated Iowa machine in a Big Ten tussle. The Hawkeyes, with Nile Kinnick in command, handed the Gophers their last defeat in 1939.

Duquesne hurries home from the West Coast and a 9-to-0 verdict over St. Mary's for an engagement with once-tied Mississippi State.

A & M vs. Rice

Texas A & M, a 21-to-10 last-period victor over Southern Methodist, opposes Rice, a club that was good enough to deflate powerful Tulane a few Saturdays ago.

Duke, the tough part of its schedule behind it, has North Carolina and possible over-confidence to fear. The Dukes trimmed Davidson, 54 to 0, while North Carolina whipped the same club 20 to 0 earlier in the year.

Other points of interest this week end are: Notre Dame's engagement with Northwestern, Missouri's clash with Oklahoma for the Big Six title, Texas' battle against Texas Christian, Stanford vs. Washington State, Michigan vs. Columbia, Yale vs. Princeton, Army vs. Penn, and Tennessee at Boston College.

The program by sections:

Far West

Stanford, safely past Southern California by 13 to 0, meets Washington State, which clipped Idaho, 26 to 0, for the second year in a row. The Trojans are idle, awaiting Notre Dame a week later, but California entertains Oregon State, 19 to 0 winner over U. C. L. A. Santa Clara is at Oregon in an Armistice Day battle, and the Broncos see action again next Sunday against St. Mary's.

Southwest

Texas, with a clean slate until its 7-to-7 tie with Baylor, hopes to right itself against Texas Christian, 35-to-7 victor over Centenary. Texas A & M continues blithely on its way with Rice, 21-to-12 master of Arkansas, as the foe. The Razorbacks mix with Southern Methodist and Baylor hopes to keep its edge for the meeting with Tulsa.

Midwest

For the third straight week Notre Dame collides with a major power, this time with the sophomore-laden Northwestern crew that tripped Indiana, 20 to 14. The Irish had their aerials clicking in downing Navy, 20 to 13, while Northwestern subdued the Hoosiers with a diversified attack.

Iowa, 21-to-0 winner over Illinois, entertains the Gophers. Ohio State, victor in a 46-to-34 touchdown spree with Wisconsin, plays the Zuppkemen. The Badgers oppose Purdue, held to a 0-to-0 tie by Michigan State. Michigan comes East to tackle Columbia, 19-to-16 loser to Penn.

In the Big Six, the Oklahoma invasion of Missouri for the league title tops the bill. The Missourians prepped for the affair by blanking New York University, 26 to 0, and the Sooners trounced Iowa State, 55 to 0, in their last workout.

East

Yale and Princeton, each with five consecutive defeats, continue the tradition-shrouded Big Three competition. The Tigers lost, 20 to 13, to Dartmouth, whose next foe is Cornell. Yale continued its losing string at Ithaca, 21 to 7. Princeton lost its opening Big Three test to Harvard two Saturdays ago, 6-4.

Fordham has a week's vacation to study its 13-to-0 loss to Pittsburgh, and the Panthers move out to Nebraska, Minnesota's 9-to-0 victim.

Tennessee and Boston College collide in the Beantown at a repeat performance of their 1941 Sugar Bowl contest which the Eagles annexed, 19 to 13. The Vols whipped Howard, 28 to 6, while Boston College downed Wake Forest, 26 to 6.

Army, bumped by Harvard in a 20-6 encounter, plays Penn, while the Crimson machine meets Brown. New York University seeks its first success against a major foe with Tulane the party of the second part. Syracuse, its Y formation stopped by Penn State's diamond defense, closes its season with Colgate.

South

Louisiana State, edged out by Mississippi, 13 to 12, tries again against Auburn, a 14-to-7 victim of Mississippi State. The Bull Dogs come north in hopes of spoiling Duquesne's perfect record. Vanderbilt, late of the unbeaten classification, goes against Louisville.

Wake Forest returns to Southern Conference competition against Clemson, 19-to-0 winner over George Washington, and Virginia Military is at Maryland. North Carolina State, nudged by Virginia Poly, 14 to 13, tangles with Georgetown, winner from Maryland, 26 to 0.

College Football Scores

Results Nov. 8

East

Albright	27	Penn M. C.	20
Alfred	32	Hofstra	21
American Int'l	21	Hartwick	0
Army J. V.	13	Harvard J. V.	0
Arnold	28	Lowell Textile	6
Boston College	26	Wake Forest	6
Buffalo	12	Hobart	7
Clarion	46	Kutztown	0
Clarkson	26	St. Lawrence	0
Coast Guard	57	Middlebury	0
Cornell	21	Yale	7
Dartmouth	20	Princeton	13
Delaware	47	Swarthmore	7
Drexel	12	Susquehana	8
E. Stroudsburg T.	13	Bloomsburg T.	0
Georgetown	26	Maryland	0
Gettysburg	12	Bucknell	0
Green M't'n J. C.	27	Nichols J. C.	0
Harvard	20	Army	6
Haverford	20	Hamilton	0
Holy Cross	13	Brown	0
Ithaca	6	Potomac State	0
Johns Hopkins	20	Blue Ridge	19
Juniata	16	American	3
Lafayette	16	Rutgers	0
Lebanon Valley	0	F. & M.	0
Maine	19	Bowdoin	14
Manhattan	13	Boston U.	7
Marshall	28	Morehead	7
Mass State	33	Brooklyn	19
Missouri	26	N. Y. U.	0
Morris Harvey	35	Glenville	7
Muhlenberg	7	Lehigh	2
Muskingum	12	W. & J.	7
New Britain T.	12	Montclair T.	6
New Hampshire	33	Tufts	0
Notre Dame	20	Navy	13
Northeastern	12	Springfield	6
Norwich	59	Vermont	0
Pennsylvania	19	Columbia	16
Penn State	34	Syracuse	19
Plainfield T.	13	Ingersoll (Pa.)	0
Pittsburgh	13	Fordham	0
R. P. I.	47	Worcester	0
Rochester	19	Union	6
Rhode Island	6	Connecticut	0
Rutgers 150-lbs.	12	Villanova 150-lbs.	0
Slippery Rock	12	Edinboro	6
Temple	14	Villanova	13
Thiel	26	Allegheny	0
Trinity	13	Amherst	8
Ursinus	0	Washington (Pa.)	0
Wagner	14	Panzer	0
Western Maryland	20	Dickson	0
West Virginia	21	Kansas	0
Williams	25	Wesleyan	0
Yale 150 lbs	21	Lafayette 150 lbs	7
Lincoln	46	Cheyney T.	0
Millersville T.	7	Shippensburg T.	0

South

Alabama	19	Tulane	14
Baylor	7	Texas	7
Camp Croft	41	W. Carolina T.	0
Chattanooga	27	Centre	7
Citadel (The)	42	Wofford	7
Duke	54	Davidson	0
E. Ky. T.	54	Ill. State Normal	0
Elon	8	Catawba	7
Furman	13	Geo. Washington	6
Georgia	19	Florida	3
Georgia Tech.	20	Kentucky	13
Hampden-Sydney	19	Roanoke	2
Livingstone	21	Fayetteville T.	0
Magnolia A. & M.	19	Arkansas St.	0
Mississippi State	14	Auburn	7
Murray State T.	31	W. Tenn. T.	6
N. Caro. College	9	Smith	0
Presbyterian	21	Erskine	0
Rice	21	Arkansas	12
Southwestern	21	Union	14
Tennessee	28	Howard	6
Texas A. & M.	21	S. M. U.	10
Tex. Christian	35	Centenary	7
Texas Tech	13	Creighton	6
Tuskegee Inst.	30	Knoxville	7
Vanderbilt	20	Sewanee	0
Virginia	27	W. & L.	7
Virginia Tech	14	N. Car. State	13
W. Texas State	40, St. Mary's (Tex.)		12
Wm. & Mary	21	V. M. I.	0
Mississippi	13	Louisiana	12
North Carolina	27	Richmond	0
Troy, Ala., T.	41	Livingston	14
High Point	26	Guilford	0
Emory & Henry	12	Tusculum	2
Maryville	13	East Tennessee T.	0
Mississippi College	27	Mercer	19
Virginia State	26	W. Va. State	0
King	20	Milligan	0
Louisiana Tech	45	Louisiana C.	0

West

Alma	21	Albion	0
Ball State	33	Central (Ind.)	0
Beloit	6	Lawrence	0
Bowling Green	13	Wittenberg	0
Butler	18	Toledo	2
Capital	12	Marietta	6
Case	35	Baldwin-Wallace	7
Cincinnati	20	Carnegie	0
Concordia	40	Aurora	0
Defiance	14	Bluffton	6
Denison	32	Bethany	0
DePauw	32	Earlham	0
Detroit	7	Marquette	6
Drake	13	Iowa Teachers	0
Findlay	12	Evansville	7
Grand Rapids	7	Central Mich.	6
Heidelberg	25	Elmhurst	0
Hillsdale	14	Adrian	0
Iowa	21	Illinois	0
John Carroll	12	Kent State	0
Kalamazoo	6	Hope	6
Kansas State	3	So. Carolina	0
Kentucky	6	Wilberforce	0
Kenyon	51	Ashland	0
Knox	14	Coe	7
La Crosse T.	10	Milwaukee T.	7
Lawrence Tech	33	Ferris Inst.	7
Luther	9	Loras	6
Milliken	6	No. Central	0
Minnesota	9	Nebraska	0
Monmouth	6	Cornell (Iowa)	0
Northwestern	20	Indiana	14
Ohio Northern	14	Mt. Union	0
Ohio State	46	Wisconsin	34
Ohio U.	21	Ohio Wesleyan	0
Oklahoma	55	Iowa State	0
Okla. A. and M.	13	St. Louis	7
Purdue	0	Michigan State	0
Ripon	13	Grinnell	0
St. Benedict's	26	Pt. Hays State	7
So. Ill. Normal	41	Charleston T.	0
Transylvania	33	Otterbein	13
Tulsa	61	N. Dakota State	6
Wabash	26	Franklin	7
Warrensburg T.	7	Springfield (Mo.)	0
Washington (St. L.)	53	Ill. Col.	12
Wayne	12	Ypsilanti	0
W. Michigan	12	Manchester	0
Western Reserve	28	Miami U.	13
Wichita	27	Emporia State	13
Wooster	9	Oberlin	6
Louisville	21	Hanover	6
South Dakota State	3	Morningside	0
Pittsburg (Kan.) T.	7	Southwestern (Kan.)	0
Macalester	22	Carleton	6
Bradley Tech.	6	Illinois Wesleyan	0
Lake Forest	20	Augustana	6
Baker	7	Kansas Wesleyan	0
Bethel	13	Bethany	0
Rose Poly	56	Milton	0
Augusta (S. D.)	18	Jamestown	0
Texas Christian	35	Centenary	7
East Central Oklahoma State	7	Northeastern Oklahoma State	0
Arizona	14	Flagstaff (Ariz.) T.	0
Texas Miner	28	Temple (Ariz.) T.	0
Southwest Texas State	6	East Texas State	0
Philander Smith	13	Arkansas A. & M.	12
Southwestern (Tex.)	13	McMurry	13

Far West

Brigham Young	23	Wyoming	7
California Tech	14	Pomona	0
Carroll	6	Montana Mines	0
Colorado Mines	32	Western St.	7
Denver	14	Utah State	6
Gonzaga	6	E. Washington	0
Montana	13	No. Dakota	6
New Mexico	28	N. Mexico Aggies	0
Nevada	20	San Jose State	19
Oregon State	19	U. C. L. A.	0
Pacific Lutheran	20	Central Wash.	7
Redlands	13	Laverne	0
Stanford	13	S. California	0
Washington	13	California	6
Washington State	26	Idaho	0
West Wash.	20	St. Martin's	13
Whitman	7	College Idaho	6
Willamette	55	Puget Sound	7
Humboldt State	7	Calif. State Poly.	0
California Aggies	6	Santa Barbara S.	6
Whittier College	14	Occidental	7

Results Nov. 9

St. Ambrose	7	St. Thomas	6
Duquesne	9	St. Mary's	0
San Francisco	27	Loyola	20
St. Vincent	39	Canisius	9
St. Francis	59	Arkansas A. & M.	6
St. Joseph's	10	St. Norbert	0
Scranton	20	Lasalle	19
Xavier	27	Dayton	0
Niagara	11	Providence	0

Where To Dine

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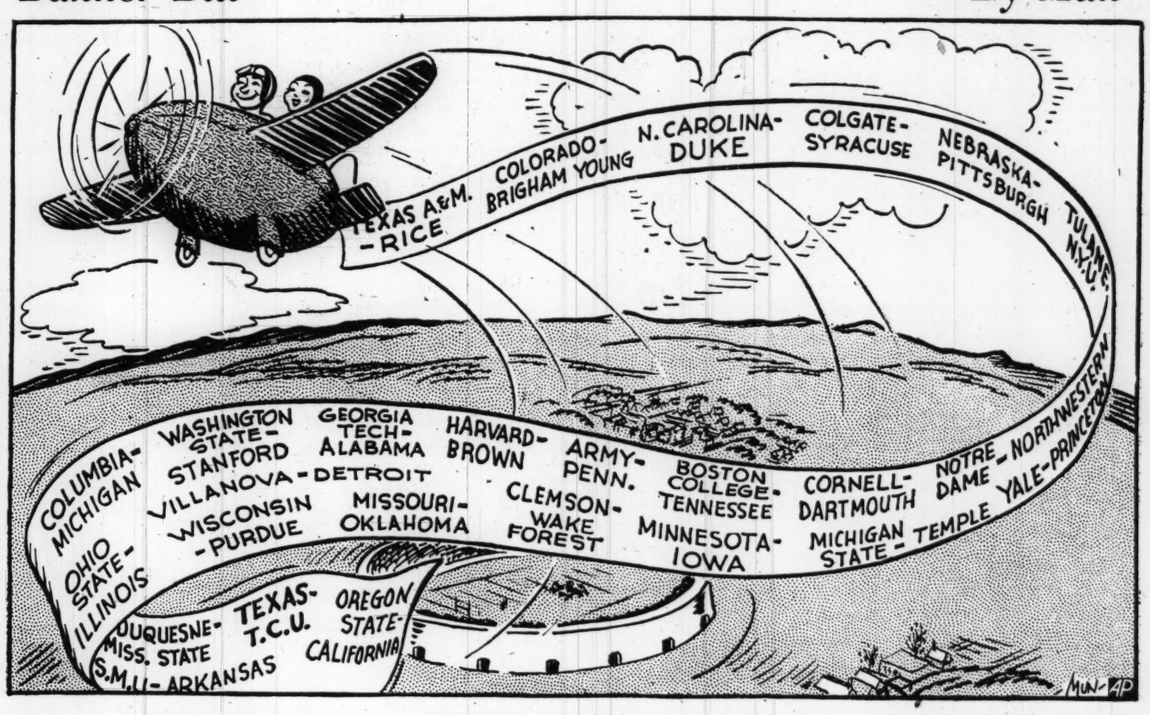


Second Win Gives Lead To Rangers

National Hockey League

Club	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	2	0	0	4	7	4
Detroit	1	1	1	3	7	8
Chicago	1	0	1	3	3	2
Toronto	1	1	0	2	5	4
Americans	0	1	1	1	3	4
Montreal	0	1	1	1	4	5
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2

Results Nov. 8

Toronto 2, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, Montreal 2. (Overtime.)

Result Nov. 9

Rangers 3, Detroit 1.

By the Associated Press

New York's Rangers, who have yet to make a home appearance in the National Hockey League this season, are all alone at the top of the standings today, with two victories in two trips to the ice.

The Rangers took over the lead last night by defeating the Detroit Red Wings, 3 to 1, before a sellout crowd of 12,286 at Detroit in the only league game of the evening.

Four Points

With four points to their credit, the Rangers moved ahead of the Red Wings and the Chicago Black Hawks, who had been tied for the lead with one victory and one tie each in the campaign which got under way 10 days ago.

The Black Hawks played the Montreal Canadiens to a 2-2 overtime tie Saturday night, while the Toronto Maple Leafs blanked the defending champion Boston Bruins, 2 to 0.

Lynn Patrick led the Ranger offense last night with two goals. Sugar Jim Henry, making his second major league start in the Ranger nets, operated spectacularly behind a stout defense.

Center Don Grosso saved Detroit from a shutout by lifting a rebound over his shoulder early in the third period.

Pair of Tallies

Patrick and Ott Heller shot the Rangers into the lead with a pair of tallies in the first period. But when Grosso's goal threatened the margin, Patrick swung into action again. He intercepted a pass at mid-ice, outskated Eddie Wares across the blue line and scored through goalie Johnny Mowers.

The next activity for the league is scheduled for Thursday night when the Chicago Black Hawks move into Madison Square Garden to test the Americans in the first appearance of a New York team on its home ice this season. Montreal is at Toronto the same evening.

American Soccer League

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP) — Standings and results in the American Soccer League:

	W	L	T	Pts	Pct
Brookhattan	4	1	3	11	.688
St. Mary's Celtics	4	2	2	10	.625
Phila. Americans	5	3	0	10	.625
Baltimore S. C.	3	1	4	10	.625
New York Americans	4	2	2	10	.625
Brooklyn (Hispano)	3	2	2	8	.572
Scots Americans	4	1	7	8	.438
Phila. Nationals	2	4	2	6	.375
Irish Americans	0	4	3	3	.215
Baltimore Americans	0	5	3	3	.188

At New York—Brookhattan 2, Baltimore S. C. 2 (tie).
At Philadelphia—St. Mary's Celtics 4, Philadelphia Nationals 2.
At Kearny, N. J.—Scots Americans 5, New York Americans 1.
At Baltimore—Philadelphia Americans 4, Baltimore Americans 2.
At Brooklyn—Irish Americans vs. Hispano, postponed, rain.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Stanford	4	1	0	78	32
Oregon State	4	2	0	78	26
Washington	4	2	0	84	48
Washington State	4	3	0	84	43
Oregon	3	3	0	82	66
California	2	3	0	60	52
Southern California	2	3	0	26	60
U. C. L. A.	3	4	0	49	113
Montana†	0	2	0	7	35
Idaho†	0	3	0	7	80

† Do not play round robin schedule.
(Oregon State, Washington State and Oregon standings each include victory over Idaho; Washington and U. C. L. A. standings, victory over Montana.)

Southern Conference

By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	Tied	PF	PA
Duke	3	0	0	149	14
William and Mary	3	0	0	85	7
South Carolina	3	0	1	50	33
Clemson	3	1	0	96	31
Virginia Tech	3	1	0	50	32
Wake Forest	3	1	1	86	56
Furman	2	1	2	70	64
Va. Military Institute	2	2	0	45	71
Washington and Lee	1	1	1	24	13
North Carolina	2	3	0	61	39
North Carolina State	2	3	2	52	68
Citadel	0	1	1	19	26
Maryland	0	1	0	0	50
George Washington	0	3	1	6	80
Richmond	0	4	0	19	82
Davidson	0	5	1	26	142

Bears and Redskins to Meet In Important Pro Grid Game

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—If the Washington Redskins still hold it against the Chicago Bears for last year's 73-to-0 whacking in the National Football League title game, this is the week they have a chance to get even.

Because next Sunday's schedule has provided just such an opportunity, calling for, in an innocently phrased line in the schedule, "Washington at Chicago Bears."

The games come at a time when both the Bears and Redskins have just been nudged out of the leadership in their respective divisions. The Chicagoans slid off the western section top spot a week ago. Washington took the eastern division lead last week but toppled from the throne yesterday.

Bearing on Title

The Washington-Bears clash is of major importance because of the possible bearing it has on the championship in each division. The game will mark the first meeting of the two clubs since the Bears wreaked such havoc in the 1940 championship play-off game, and the Redskins have had an eye on this encounter since the start of the year.

Washington's short stay in first place was ended yesterday by the Brooklyn Dodgers, who won 13-to-7 and thereby retained their own chances of a share of eastern laurels. The Redskins were replaced by the New York Giants, who had held the No. 1 post until shoved out a week ago by the Redskins. The Giants won yesterday's scrap with the Detroit Lions, 20 to 13.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the two low teams of the eastern division, played to a 7-to-7 tie yesterday. The Bears, dropped into the western division's second place last week by the Green Bay's Packers, beat the Cleveland Rams, 31 to 13, and gained a half game on the Packers, who beat the Kenosha Cardinals in an exhibition, 65 to 2.

Missed White

The Giants, aided by Bill Edward's line play and Tuffy Leemans' running and passing, had relatively little trouble from the Lions when the Detroit star, Byron (Whizzer) White, was off the field, but a slightly tougher time when the former Colorado ace was in there.

The Redskins' step backwards was created by Dean McAdams' 29-yard touchdown pass to Don Wemple which broke a 7-7 tie and won the game for Brooklyn in the final period.

The Chicago Bears, still cautious after their 16-to-14 beating by Green Bay last week, took one period to get acquainted with the fact that their opposition was only the last-place Cleveland Rams and then paraded to victory with four touchdowns and two field goals. They also compiled 24 first downs for a new league mark, beating Green Bay's old mark of 22, also set this year.

Standings, yesterday's results and this week's schedule:

Eastern Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
New York	6	2	0	162	66
Washington	5	2	0	105	83
Brooklyn	5	3	0	95	99
Philadelphia	2	5	1	74	128
Pittsburgh	0	7	1	75	180

Western Division

Green Bay	7	1	0	165	87
Chicago Bears	6	1	0	254	81
Chicago Cardinals	2	4	1	84	125
Detroit	2	5	1	72	151
Cleveland	2	7	0	102	188

Yesterday's Results

New York 20, Detroit 13.
Chicago Bears 31, Cleveland 13.
Brooklyn 13, Washington 7.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 7 (tie).

Next Sunday's Games

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago Cardinals at Green Bay.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago Bears.

Greg Rice Wins Harrier Race And Joe Smith the Marathon

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Greg Price, former Notre Dame track star, won the National A. A. U. cross-country championship yesterday and Joe Smith, milkman from Medford, Mass., triumphed in the marathon.

The two meets were held simultaneously on the Empire City race track with Rice covering the approximate six and a quarter miles in 29:19.7. Smith did the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2:36.6.

Rice, now running for the New York Athletic Club, finished well ahead of his teammates, Jim Rafferty and Joe McCluskey, who were timed in 29:56 and 30:23, respectively.

The chunky little runner succeeds Don Lash, the Indiana State policeman who won the seven previous races but did not have time to compete this year.

The New York A. C., in taking the first three places, plus fifth with Gene Venzke and seventh with veteran Eino Pentti, also captured the team title with 18 points to 43 for the Millrose A. A., whose Lou Gregory was fourth.

Smith, who has been competing in the marathon event only four years, finished 50 yards ahead of Fred McGlone of Roxbury, Mass.

Third place went to Johnny Kelley, Arlington, Mass., who ran abreast of Smith and McGlone most of the way, but dropped back in the final miles. Don Heinicke of Baltimore, Md., was fifth while the 1940 winner and yesterday's favorite, Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, was sixth.

American Pro League

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Standings, schedule and results in the American Pro Football League:

Clubs	W	L	T	Pct	Points For	Points Agst
Columbus	5	1	1	.833	135	48
New York	4	2	1	.750	103	66
Milwaukee	2	3	1	.400	50	70
Buffalo	2	4	0	.333	58	117
Cincinnati	1	4	1	.200	55	100

Next Sunday's Games

Cincinnati at Columbus.
Buffalo at Milwaukee.

Results Nov. 9

Buffalo 14, Columbus 7.
Milwaukee 0, Cincinnati 0 (tie).

Big Seven Conference

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 10 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Brigham Young	3	0	1	70	20
Utah	2	0	2	112	18
Colorado	3	1	0	72	66
Denver	2	1	2	67	25
Colorado State	2	1	1	53	38
Utah State	2	1	0	19	62
Wyoming	0	5	0	13	117

Southeastern

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 10 (AP)—Southeastern Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Mississippi State	3	0	1	34	7
Mississippi	2	0	1	47	39
Alabama	4	1	0	85	44
Vanderbilt	2	1	0	67	56
Georgia Tech	3	1	0	55	41
Georgia	2	1	1	54	44
Tulane	2	2	0	93	53
Tennessee	1	1	0	15	15
L. S. U.	1	2	1	28	33
Kentucky	0	3	0	28	89
Florida	0	3	0	10	35
Auburn	0	4	0	21	81

Southwest Conference

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 10 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Texas A. and M.	4	0	0	90	10
Texas	3	0	1	129	21
Texas Christian	2	1	0	32	26
Rice	1	1	0	21	52
Baylor	1	2	1	39	85
Southern Methodist	0	2	0	10	55
Arkansas	0	5	0	33	105

Big Six Conference

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10 (AP)—Big Six Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Missouri	3	0	0	80	13
Oklahoma	3	0	0	109	0
Nebraska	2	2	0	52	18
Kansas State	1	2	0	12	57
Kansas	1	2	0	13	70
Iowa State	0	4	0	13	121

College Cross-Country

Results Nov. 8

Penn State 15, Pittsburgh 40.
Syracuse 20, Colgate 35.
Springfield College 22, Middlebury 33.
Idaho 20, Washington State 42.
Fordham 24, C. C. N. Y. 31.
N. Y. U. 15, Rutgers 40.
R. P. I. 26, Worcester Tech 30.
St. John's 17, Brooklyn Poly 38.
Union 19, Rochester 36.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Detroit stopped Chicago Bears, 17 to 14, in National Pro Football League game before 21,735 spectators.

Three Years Ago

Sammy Snead, playing over his home course, shot 69-68 on final two rounds to win the White Sulphur Springs open with 72-hole total of 273; Ky Laffoon second with 275.

Five Years Ago

Northwestern topped Associated Press football ranking list with Minnesota second and Fordham third.

Four Wins Give Eastern Lead To New Haven Team

American Hockey League

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New Haven	4	3	0	8	23	26
Springfield	3	0	1	7	13	9
Washington	2	2	2	6	16	14
Philadelphia	1	1	1	3	9	8
Providence	1	5	0	2	17	23

Western Division

Cleveland	4	0	1	9	18	12
Hershey	4	0	1	9	25	13
Indianapolis	3	1	2	8	17	10
Buffalo	0	5	0	0	10	19
Pittsburgh	0	5	0	0	9	22

By the Associated Press

New Haven's Eagles of the American Hockey League, with four triumphs on their home rink, lead the way in the eastern division while the Hershey Bears and Cleveland, last season's play-off champion, are tied for top honors in the western division.

The Barons created the western tie last night the hard way, by beating the Indianapolis Caps, 3 to 2, after getting a 3-to-3 tie with the Hoosier six the night before. Cleveland didn't get its deciding marker in the second game until 18:57 of the final period.

The young and powerful Hershey Bears had almost as hard a time, needing an overtime period to subdue Ching Johnson's free skating Washington Ulines, 4 to 3, in the Capital City. Kirby MacDonald poked in the puck for the winning marker.

Providence's Rhode Island Reds, told they would be given a $400 bonus if the club was in third place on Dec. 8, broke a five-game losing streak and drubbed Buffalo, 4 to 2. The Bisons have yet to win a game this season.

Promises totalling $2,000 have been made the Reds if the club makes a steady and stipulated climb toward the top of the eastern half. It is now in last place, although it was the divisional champion last season.

British Soccer

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Lincoln City, battling to hold its leadership of the Northern Football League, played a 3-3 tie Saturday with York City and remained the season's only undefeated team.

Manchester City defeated Stockport 6-4 and Blackpool swamped Halifax 9-2. Preston trounced Southport 2-0.

Arsenal, pace-setters in the London League, held their position by playing a 2-2 draw with Millwall. West Ham, challenging for the lead, trounced Brighton 4-2. Portsmouth defeated Fulham 5-3.

Glasgow Rangers, already established as champions of the Scottish Northeastern League, ended their schedule by dropping a 3-1 decision to East Fife.

Western Conference

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 (AP)—Western Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	Opp Pts
Minnesota	3	0	0	49	13
Michigan	3	1	0	40	14
Ohio State	2	1	0	69	62
Northwestern	3	2	0	89	57
Wisconsin	2	2	0	98	112
Purdue	1	1	0	21	22
Iowa	2	3	0	49	43
Indiana	0	3	0	46	60
Illinois	0	3	0	6	75

College Soccer

Results Nov. 8

Harvard 1, Army 0.
Syracuse 3, Bucknell 3 (overtime tie).
Rochester 1, Hamilton 1 (tie).
Williams 0, Wesleyan 0 (overtime tie).
Worcester Tech 1, R. P. I. 1 (tie).
Amherst 6, Trinity 0.
Cornell 3, Haverford 2.
Dartmouth 5, Tufts 3.
Yale 2, H. M. S. Dido 1.

Indians Take Trojan Eleven In Stride, Winning With Ease

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles—both having taken shellackings last week end—rested up this week in preparations for their next games Nov. 22.

As a result of the games last Saturday, Stanford continued its reign at the head of the Conference list, with no other team within threatening distance. U. S. C. occupies fourth position (allowing for ties in the league standing), while the U. C. L. A. Bruins are hanging on to last place.

Oregon meets tough opposition next Saturday in a non-Conference tilt with Sana Clara. Considering past performances, which no one should do in football, the Broncos should chase the Webfoots clear out of the yard. Oregon State College should be able to take the California Bears and Stanford can be expected to emerge unscathed from its encounter with Washington State this Saturday.

U. S. C. vs. Notre Dame

U. S. C. next meets Notre Dame at South Bend. Let's not mention how the dope sheet has that game figured out. U. C. L. A. will be forced to go onto the field with the Santa Clara team that Saturday, while Washington and Oregon will vie with each other that day in Seattle.

The Trojans last Saturday did what the majority of the fans felt they would do—bowed in defeat to the 1940 championship Stanford Indians with a score of 13-0. It is inhospitable, to say the least, to deprecate a guest, but, frankly, the Indians didn't seem to be anywhere near the team they were last year. To be sure, Frankie Albert was mighty good, as were Pete Kmetovic, Eric Armstrong, Randy Fawcett, and Arnold Meiners, but no combination was able to equal the team of Albert, Kmetovic, Standlee and Gallarneau of last year's eleven. This feeling might have been caused by the fact that the Indians used few of their scores of possible plays from the T-formation in this game. The Trojan team was not good enough to force the Stanford Reds at any time, so there was no great incentive for Clark Shaughnessy to give away any secrets.

Glaring Fault

One glaring fault with the

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	288,780
1941 volume to date	122,515,786
1940 volume to date	176,325,815

DashAttempts Lower as Rally Attempts Fail

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—Stocks generally took the downward path in today's market after early mild rallying attempts failed to attract bidders.

The list was hesitant from the start and dealings slow except for sizable blocks of low-priced rails and industrials which evidently were being liquidated mainly for income tax purposes. Near the final hour declines of fractions to a point or so were well in the majority. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

The international scene still was too murky to provide any particular speculative inspiration, brokers suggested. Worry over the Japanese picture revived to some extent as Prime Minister Churchill announced that if the United States became involved in a Pacific war the British would join.

Desire for more information on forthcoming taxes, labor programs, and a possible let-down in business over coming months apparently served to dim the buying urge. Attendance in boardrooms wass parse because of the fact major markets will recess Tuesday for Armistice Day.

Stocks lacking much support included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Johns-Manville, Chrysler, Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Gypsum, and Kennecott.

Up occasionally were Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, and Union Carbide.

In the curb resistance was shown by Phoenix Securities, Glen Alden Coal, Singer Mfg., and Chicago Flexible Shaft.

Bonds Off Moderately

Moderate priced and cheaper rail bonds declined fractions to around a point toward the close today, few issues in the list finding much support.

The volume of selling picked up appreciably from the forenoon pace as bonds followed the downtrend in stocks.

Despite the easier tendency, a few rails, industrials and utilities held their own or showed fractional strength against the trend.

Among rising corporates were Alleghany income 5s of '50, Santa Fe 4s of '95, International Mercantine Marine 6s, International Telephone 5s and 4½s, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Lehigh Valley 4s.

Among those slightly lower were Illinois Central 4¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Northern Pacific 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Price Pegging Seen In Citrus Industry

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Harold Collins, of the Department of Justice anti-trust division, said subpoenaes had been issued to 10 terminal auction houses and several co-operative fruit exchanges throughout hte country to appear before a federal grand jury here Nov. 12.

Mr. Collins said the inquiry involved the possibility of price pegging and other phases of the citrus and deciduous fruit industries throughout the country.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54⅝	56⅜
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29
American Equitable (1)	20¼	21¾
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	12⅞	14¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	47¾	49¾
American Reserve (1e)	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	50½	52½
Automobile (1a)	38	40
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	643	663
Camden Fire (1)	20	22
Carolina (1.30a)	29¾	31¾
City of New York (1.30)	22½	24½
Connecticut General Life (1)	23¾	25¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	129½	134½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	10½
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¾	30¼
General Reinsurance (2)	43½	45¾
Georgia Home (1a)	25½	27½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45
Globe & Republic (½)	10	11½
Globe & Rutgers	12½	14⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	27	28½
Hanover (1.20)	26	27½
Hartford Fire (2a)	87½	90½
Home Fire Sec	⅞	1⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29¼	31¼
Homestead (1)	17	18½
Knickerbocker (½)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	2⅛	3⅛
Maryland Casualty	3	4⅛
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	60¼	63½
National Fire (2)	62¾	64¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7	8
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	19½	20¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	47½
New York Fire (.80)	15¾	17¼
North River (1)	24¾	26¼
Northeast Insurance	5	6
Phoenix (2a)	87	91
Providence Washington (1a)	34¾	36¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	27	28½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	24	25½
Rhode Island Insurance	3¼	4¾
St Paul Fire (8a)	260	270
Springfield (4½a)	121½	124½
Standard Accident	52¼	55¼
Sun Life (15)	210	260
Travelers (16)	387	397
United States Fid & G	24¾	26
United States Fire (2)	52¼	54½
Westchester (1.20a)	35¾	37¾

aAlso extra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Airline Issue Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The interstate Commerce Commission has authorized receivers of the Seaboard Airline Railway to issue and sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $3,552,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment costing about $4,750,000. The Seaboard proposes to purchase 13 diesel locomotives and 750 freight cars.

Bonds Uneven

Bond prices followed uneven trends in a light market today.

Fractional variations were the rule toward noon with rails getting most of the play.

U. S. Governments were firm in dealings over the counter, although traders in the stock exchange paid little attention to this class of obligations.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	N'v 8
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	N'v 8
8½	5⅛	Adams Ex (.30g)	31	7½	7¼	7¼	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 5
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	N'v 8
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	36¾	36½	36½	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	Air-Way El Ap	1	¼	¼	¼	N'v 8
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	5	⅛	¼	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	6	6½	6¼	6¼	N'v 7
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 8
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	N'v 5
23⅜	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	150¼	149½	149½	−1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	N'v 6
14¾	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	11	13½	13	13	− ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	25	6¾	6½	6½	− ¼
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	N'v 5
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	12	27	26¾	26¾	− ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	19	18½	18½	− ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	¾	¾	¾	
20	10	Amal L pf(3¾k)	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	
19⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	14	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	6	52	51½	51¾	− ¾
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8	8	8	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	6	2	2	2	
95¼	75½	Am Can (4)	12	76	75½	75½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178¾	178¾	178¾	N'v 6
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	4	27½	27	27¼	− ¾
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	68	67¾	67¾	
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	20	19½	19½	− ⅝
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	N'v 7
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	N'v 8
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	N'v 7
1⅞	1	Am Encaus Til	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	½	½	½	− ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	4	22¼	22	22⅛	N'v 7
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	− ¼
3⅞	2	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	N'v 8
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	− ½
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	2	45	44½	44½	− ⅜
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13¼	8	Am Inv Ill (.95g)	1	8½	8½	8½	N'v 7
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	42	42	42	−1
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	2	87	85⅛	87	N'v 5
13¾	10	Am M & F (.74g)	2	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ½
3¼	¾	Am Power & Lt	33	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	29½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	− ⅛
39	24⅜	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	7	24⅞	24	24	−1
7¼	4¾	Am Rad & S .45g	62	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
15⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	•9	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 7
45⅜	34	Am S & R (2g)	21	37	36½	36½	− ½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	151½	151½	151½	N'v 1
54	34	Am Snuff (3a)	14	35	34¼	34½	− ⅜
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11	11	11	
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	N'v 6
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	95	95	95	−1
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	150⅜	150⅛	150⅛	− ⅛
73½	54⅜	Am Tobacco 4½g	5	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	− ⅝
74½	55	Am Tob pf B 4½g	17	56⅞	56½	56½	− ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	11	25⅛	25	25⅛	
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ¼
7¼	2⅞	Am Water Wks	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	82	82	82	+1
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	4	5¾	5½	5½	− ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	− ⅞
8	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11½g)	16	26¼	26	26⅛	− ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	7	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	N'v 6
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	4	31½	31	31	
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	N'v 7
5½	4	Armour (1)	14	4	4	4	− ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	5	69	68	68	N'v 7
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrg C 1½g	6	27	25½	25½	−2
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	5	85	85	85	
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	19	27¼	26¾	26¾	− ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	7	64	62½	62½	−1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	11	25⅝	24¾	25	− ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	44	43⅜	43¾	−1¼
56	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53½	53½	53½	− ½
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	13	27¼	27	27	− ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109½	109½	109½	
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	14	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50⅝	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	N'v 8
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	N'v 6
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	N'v 5
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 7
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	38	3¾	3⅝	3¾	− ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	18	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	− ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6	6¼	6	− ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	6⅛	6	6	N'v 7
13½	7	Barber As ½e	12	11¾	11¼	11⅜	− ⅜
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 3
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.60g)	10	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
24⅞	16½	Bath I W (1¼g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
31⅜	24½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25	25	25	N'v 1
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26⅛	26	26	N'v 5
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	N'v 5
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	N'v 7
41⅜	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	7	37⅜	36¾	36¾	− ¾
20⅝	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	6	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	2	53	52½	53	N'v 5
34¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	27	26½	26½	− ⅜
89½	59¼	Beth Steel (6g)	19	60¼	58⅞	58⅞	−1⅜
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	− ½
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	4	21¼	21	21¼	N'v 7
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	− ¼
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	N'v 8
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	20⅝	20	20	− ⅝
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	6	30	29	30	+ ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	22	22	22	− ¼
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	21	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	32	19⅜	18⅞	19	− ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 7
39⅜	29½	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	5	4	4	4	
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
25⅜	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
45½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
29⅜	21½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Oct 30
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	13	10	9¾	9¾	− ¼
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	10	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	4	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	N'v 7
20⅞	15¾	Burling (1.30g)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ¼
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	N'v 6
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	10	3	3	3	− ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf (1¼)	1	22	22	22	N'v 7
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	N'v 8
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	14	8	8	8	N'v 7
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	10	9¾	9¾	

C

24⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	14	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
14⅞	10⅛	Campb Wy 1.10g	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	16	16	16	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	42	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
39⅝	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	1	34	34	34	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 30
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (3e)	13	79	77½	79	+1
50⅜	39	Caterpil Tr (2)	17	38	38	38	−1
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	− ½
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ½
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	7	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅜
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	N'v 5
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	30	29¾	29¾	− ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	N'v 7
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	4	18	17¾	18	− ¼
18	9	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 8
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	35	34¾	34⅞	− ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	N'v 8
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 8
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 8
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	4	15	14¾	14¾	− ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	− ½
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 6
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
9¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	N'v 6
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
72½	53⅛	Chrysler (6g)	•39	54⅜	53½	53½	−1⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4½	2¼	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 4
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	5	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	− ⅛
43½	26⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	15	38⅜	38	38	+ ¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	14	37	36½	37	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	31	94¾	95	95	+ ¼
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	14	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	− ⅛
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 25
30¼	17½	Collins & A (3g)	6	17¾	17½	17½	− ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	
21¾	14⅝	Colum Br A (2g)	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
21	14¼	Colum Br B (2g)	7	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
4⅞	1⅝	Col G&E (.10g)	197	1⅝	1½	1½	− ¼
82⅛	53	Col G&E pf A (6)	12	56	54½	54¾	−1¼
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	12	6½	6½	6½	− ¼
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	N'v 7
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	76	75½	76	N'v 8
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	12	23¼	22¾	23	− ¼
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	N'v 6
37⅞	27⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	27½	27⅛	27½	− ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	N'v 3
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (1¼g)	21	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
12	¼	Com'th & South	64	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	54	54	54	− ⅜
30½	21½	Com Edis (1.80)	38	22	21¼	21½	− ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	5	3	3	3	N'v 5
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	7	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
22½	19¼	Con Air new 2g	26	21½	21	21¼	− ¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	14	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
23⅜	14⅝	Cons Ed (1.80g)	110	15	14½	14½	− ⅜
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	98¼	98	98	+ ½
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	N'v 7
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	10	2½	2¼	2¼	N'v 7
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	74	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅜
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	N'v 6
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	N'v 8
16½	12½	Container (1½g)	19	14	13½	13½	− ½
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	3	3¾	3¾	3¾

Commerce and Finance

Heavy September Exports Boosted by Agricultural Shipments

Business and Industry

Pay Rises Now Not Justified, States NAM

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers suggested today that "further increases in wage rates are not justified unless accompanied by decreases in other costs."

The suggestion was contained in a study on wages in manufacturing industries prepared for submission to the next association convention scheduled for December 1 in New York.

Unless some sort of "ceiling" is raised over wages, accelerating labor costs may force the United States into a "difficult postwar adjustment period with wage rates far out of relation to the purchasing power of consumers of manufactured products," according to the survey.

Standards Improved

"Throughout the present century," said the report, "factory workers have made remarkable gains in their standard of living. The work-week has been shortened, but hourly rates of pay have been increased.

"The rise in wage rates since the last World War has been accompanied, until recent months, by a reduction in living costs with the result that real earnings have risen. Factory workers today get far more in goods and services for their efforts than they did 40 years ago.

"That workers have continued to receive a fair share of what they produce is shown not only in 'real' wages, but in the relation of wages and salaries to value added by production and to national income. No evidence can be found for the claim that profits have advanced at the expense of wages.

"Increased production is responsible for these gains. Increased hourly wage rates and shorter hours have been met by increased output per worker.

"Under the defense program, this trend has been reversed and rising wage costs are not being offset by increased output per man-hour.

Way to Inflation

"Further increases in hourly wage rates may contribute to inflation and may also make more difficult post-war adjustments if wage rates are maintained at high levels, while other costs, prices and profits are declining."

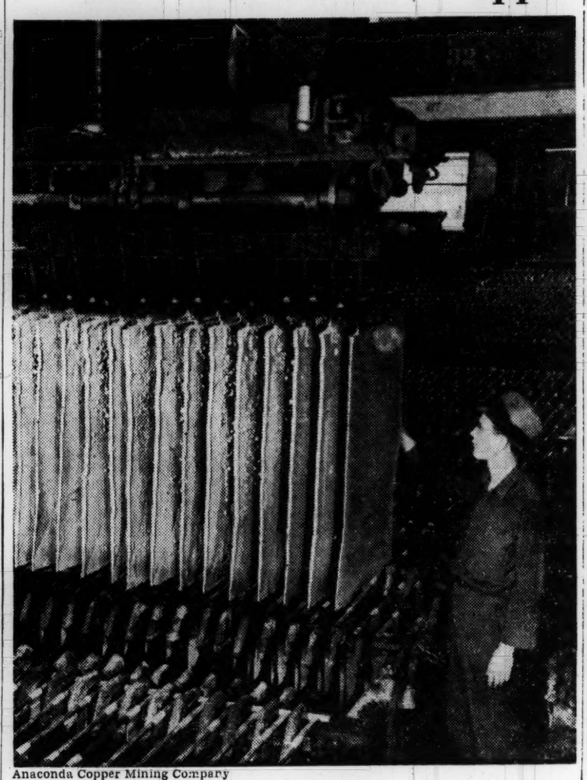
The research staff of the N.A.M. reported that from 1929 to 1940, labor costs per man-hour in manufacturing increased 20 per cent while output per man-hour in the same period rose 40 per cent; thus industry was able to cut the labor cost per unit of product by 15 per cent.

On the other hand, it reported, from October, 1940, through June, 1941, the trend was reversed with labor costs per man-hour rising 11 per cent while the output per man-hour gained only 1 per cent; thus labor cost per unit of product increased 10 per cent.

Arkansas Bonds Offered to Public

NEW YORK (AP)—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., offered $30,000,000 in State of Arkansas 3¼ per cent and 3 per cent highway refunding bonds, priced to yield .90 of 1 per cent to 3.07 per cent according to maturity.

Defense Needs Steadily Cut Into Civilian Use of Copper



Anaconda Copper Mining Company

Cathode Copper for Democracy's Defense

Electrolytic process of refining copper at the Raritan Copper Works of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

This is the seventh of a series of 11 articles prepared by the Office of Emergency Management telling the story of shortages of vital raw materials.

WASHINGTON—A year ago there was plenty of copper. Now there is a shortage. The what-when-where-why of the shortage isn't as sharply outlined as it might be. Statistics are hard to pin down; facts change fast. But these facts are hard and cold and inescapable:

1. Defense needs for copper are big and getting bigger;
2. There isn't enough copper for both civilian use and defense;
3. Civilian uses must be cut.

One reason for the shortage is pretty clear. . . .

When the Battle for Britain started, all the military experts in the world had figures on how many shells it takes to keep a modern army going in a pitched battle, and how many aircraft and antiaircraft shells it takes to defend the skies.

But figures were low. Battling it out with the Nazis, on the land and in the air, cost the British hundreds of thousands more shells every day than any paper figures had ever shown. And these shell casings are brass, and brass is 70 per cent copper, only 30 per cent zinc.

Requirements Raised

So the brass and copper requirements were raised. That meant more red metal for military brass.

A few months ago American factories were tooling up. Today production lines are really rolling. A fast-moving line chews up precious metal at a stupendous rate. With airplane production pushing rapidly ahead that means more and more copper.

One type of bomber requires more than 2 miles of copper wire alone to keep it flying. Another needs 500 pounds of copper per ship, which would make thousands of toy electric trains for Christmas. And every time a battleship slides down the ways it means that another 2,000,000 pounds of copper is going to set.

Battleships versus toy electric trains: essentially that's the choice that this country must make. But it isn't only the nonessential uses that must be slashed, for lots of other useful household goods are made of copper, and it's certain that copper is going to be difficult to get for such common items as roofing materials, plumbing supplies, lighting fixtures, hardware, and wiring.

Conservation Methods

Wherever a shortage comes up, in anything, the question arises: What can be done about it? Some things are already being done. Copper supplies are being increased by imports from South America and domestic production is being boosted. Far-seeing manufacturers of civilian goods have already turned successfully to substitutes for copper.

Elimination of copper from completely nonessential uses is another conservation method, and conservation of industrial scrap, simplification of design, and redesign of items to use less copper are also being invoked.

But despite these opportunities to be thrifty with copper there is no use hiding ostrich-like from the fact that the shortage is staring the United States in the face, and that the copper on hand must be distributed as wisely and as equitably as possible. Statisticians found that in mid-September the situation looked something like this:

Supply	1941 (short tons)
Domestic production	950,000
Imports (Latin America)	500,000
Other imports (Canada, Mexico)	100,000
Secondary copper	100,000
Total	1,650,000
Demand	
All military (including foreign)	600,000
Essential civilian	400,000
Other civilian	880,000
Total	1,880,000
1941 shortage	230,000

Figures Debatable

These figures are debatable. It can be said that the shortage isn't quite as bad as it looks, because inventory buying and hoarding have produced an "artificial demand." On the other hand, Latin-American copper needed this year hasn't all arrived and shipping difficulties may make the shortage worse.

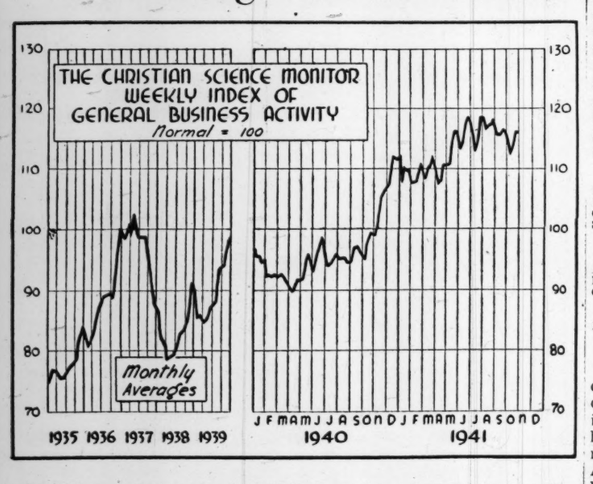
But the one thing that nobody argues about is the fact that, putting the decimal points aside, America faces a shortage for 1941 and 1942. The 1942 estimates (made in September) looked like this:

Supply	1942 (short tons)
Domestic production	1,100,000
Imports (Latin America)	500,000
Other imports (Canada, Mexico)	100,000
Secondary copper	100,000
Total	1,800,000
Demand	
All military (including foreign)	1,000,000
Essential civilian	400,000
Other civilian	1,170,000
Total	2,570,000
Shortage	770,000

The figures given for total civilian demand, of course, are based on the theory of unrestricted consumption in accordance with the anticipated rise in national income; that is, the amount of potential buying power created by bigger pay rolls should theoretically increase the demand for copper.

Some of this demand represents relatively nonessential uses — for example, toy trains—but, from any point of view, the shortage is a real one and means that some civilian needs must be lessened so that defense production can be continued at an ever-increasing tempo.

Monitor Business Index Steady In Closing Week of October



Following rather wide fluctuations during October The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business conditions closed the month at levels only slightly below the end of September. For the week ended Nov. 1, the index registered 116.3 (prel.) compared with 116.2 in the preceding week and 116.6 a month earlier.

For the corresponding week of last year, it stood at 99.4.

Moderate advances in two of the components during the week were almost entirely offset by a decline in the third.

Electric power production swung into new high territory with all sections except the Middle Atlantic and Southern States showing larger increases over a year ago than in the preceding week. The week's gain topped expectations for a seasonal and trend advance.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings maintained a level above the 400,000-mark, and the moderate decline from the previous week's level was less than seasonal.

Bank debits slumped somewhat more than usual at the end of the month.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 1,* 1941	Oct. 25, 1941	Nov. 2, 1940
Combined index	116.3	116.2	99.4
Bk debits outside NYC	119.8	121.0	95.8
Elec power production	112.5	111.6	102.8
Misc carloadings	116.4	116.1	100.3

*Preliminary.

Steel Men Meet At Capital Nov. 11

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Representatives of all of the nation's 225 steel mills were summoned by the Office of Production Management to an Armistice Day conference here on the industry's role in national defense.

The meeting, sponsored by the OPM's iron and steel branch, will be addressed by ranking defense officials headed by William S. Knudsen, OPM director general, and representatives of the Maritime Commission, War and Navy departments.

A. D. Whiteside, chief of the iron and steel branch, said November 11 was picked because it opens National Defense Week and because steel is the first ranking defense material.

Cotton Crop Estimate Cut 41,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—Unfavorable harvesting weather during October in the extreme southern part of the cotton belt caused a 41,000 bale or $4,000,000 reduction in this year's cotton crop, the Agriculture Department reported. Production was forecast at 11,020,000 bales.

This estimate, based upon conditions prevailing Nov. 1, compared with an Oct. 1 forecast of 11,061,000 bales. Production totaled 12,566,000 bales last year and 13,246,000 bales for the 10-year (1930-39) average of 13,246,000 bales.

A crop of the size indicated is upward of 1,000,000 bales less than the quantity farm officials expect will be consumed and exported during the current marketing season. However, there is a surplus of about 12,000,000 bales from previous crops from which the excess requirements may be obtained.

The yield per acre was indicated at 233.3 pounds compared with 252.5 pounds last year and with the ten-year average of 205.4 pounds.

The department said that in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, excessive rainfall during October caused a total prospective reduction of 184,000 bales in production. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri, however, rainfall was light and temperatures were above normal. This facilitated harvesting and increased prospective production in these states by 135,000 bales. In other states, only minor changes in prospects were said to have occurred during October.

The department cautioned that there might be a further reduction in prospects during November.

Holiday Closings In Leading Markets

By the Associated Press

New York

Tuesday, Nov. 11, will be observed as Armistice Day throughout the United States and in Canada as Remembrance Day. With the exception of various livestock markets, all commodity and securities exchanges will be closed.

The Argentine grain market will be closed in observance of San Martin de Tours Holy Day.

European markets will be open for trading as usual.

Public Service, Ind., Plans $42,000,000 Redemption Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Public Service Company of Indiana, Inc., has filed with the Securities Commission an application under the Holding Company Act for permission to sell $42,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent first mortgage bonds, series D, due Dec. 1, 1971, and either to sell $10,000,000 of serial debentures or to borrow the same amount from banks or insurance companies.

The company said that interest rates on the debentures or notes would average not more than 3 per cent.

Public Service was created through the consolidation of Public Service Company of Indiana, Terre Haute Electric Company, Inc., Central Indiana Power Company, Northern Indiana Power Company and Dresser Power Corporation.

Most of the expected proceeds would be used for the redemption of outstanding securities of the old companies and the balance applied toward the cost of a construction program, the application said.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its normal downward course. It had a little jiggle upward in the middle of the week, when the railroad mediating board handed down a wage award of $270,000,000 for the men which was not as painful for the roads as had been expected; but the rally was short-lived even in the rails, and soon the whole list was sliding off again as it began to look likely that the men would threaten to strike and the case would be reopened and the roads more heavily assessed.

The market was further disturbed by Secretary Morgenthau's proposal for a 15 per cent withholding tax on incomes, despite its immediate rejection by the Ways and Means chairman. In fact, the list of tax trial balloons sent up in Washington in the last ten days has been unusually trying on stockholders' nerves. Perhaps the most worrisome is the proposal to tax a stockholder on his share of the undivided earnings of "his" corporation.

Nor was the market reassured by reports from Russia of German setbacks outside of the Crimea, and of course Mr. Stalin's speech left traders cold. From the capitalist or stockholders' point of view a Communist victory is not much more pleasing than a Fascist victory.

Utilities Outlook Poorer

The utilities were unusually soft and many of them made new 1941 lows, including American Power & Light, American Water Works, Consolidated Edison and North American. The power shortage in the southeast is going to hurt earnings as the companies are forced to divert power to low-priced industrial outlets, and the whole future, already dark enough, is darkened further by the revival of extensive plans for further government investment in the power business.

The business indices continued up again. The FRB index has now been levelled off round 160 for two or three months, and people here are inclined to see some further rise so that it may end the year round 165. The new "Victory" defense program is apparently going to squeeze still further production out of the American industrial system by further rationalization. Priorities unemployment on a large scale has yet to put in its appearance, and the rapidly rising quit-rate in industry seems to say that in many cases even though the employer or owner may be stuck with an idle plant his employees may be moving on to a job somewhere else.

Incidentally, the two fear-predictions of last summer still seem incompatible—one that we were "on the brink of inflation" and the other that we faced a rise in priorities unemployment to 2,000,000 men. Such unemployment would be due to priorities and allocations of raw material; such priorities and allocations are a substitute for the bidding up of prices, and may even be called the antithesis of it.

More Power for Henderson

While the price control bill, sometimes called the price-inflation bill, is still in the political machinery, commodity prices continue sidewise or downward. There has been a sharp fall in hog prices recently; metal prices are steady, and grain prices mark time while Congress debates. The Government is in a bit of a spot because any lift in grain prices will discourage production of the particular lend-lease crops now so much needed, particularly dairy products.

In the New York milk shed, dairy farmers are now getting approximately 50 per cent more for their milk than a year ago, but this is by no means velvet since feed prices have risen sharply, not to mention other costs. The Government is trying to encourage the movement of milk away from butter and into cheese factories, and also into dried milk and condensed milk, as these are the export products chiefly wanted for lend-lease.

There seems a slight chance that the farm people may accept a (high) ceiling for their crops if Congress will write some kind of wage ceiling into the bill, but nothing seems likely to come of it. The present bill is a Christmas tree all covered over with little packages of power for Leon Henderson, in addition to the big fact that it would let him put the ceiling so low on any industry or company as to squeeze out the profits altogether. The bill would give the right of appeal to the victim but that right isn't much good in the light of present jurisprudence. Nobody gets much good out of appealing from the Securities Act, the Wagner Act, or the Utility Act.

The textile trade feels reasonably satisfied with the present tieup of gray goods prices to raw cotton, considering it about the only compromise possible under the circumstances. The cotton futures people, however, are quite pleased, as it make a first-class argument for the benefits to be gained by mills, converters, etc., for hedging.

However, the outlook is bleak for all the futures markets. For years now the trend has been for Congress in one way or another to put floors and ceilings, formally or informally, on prices and these floors and ceilings are coming closer and closer so that there is less and less use in hedging or speculating. About the only thing now that might give these markets a new lease on life would be inflation and that wouldn't help them long.

Whichever kind of price control prevails will be representative to future trading. Excess reserves dropped by $1,190,000,000 to $3,410,000,000 or about half the peak a year or so ago, yet high grade bonds were unaffected. . . . People in the street seem to have little hope of gaining very much out of the current Congressional hearings on how Federal rule of the securities business works. . . ."

Jobs Go Begging in N. J. As Holiday Rush Nears

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—With the busiest Christmas in a decade in prospect, employment directors in this area are looking for 15,000 temporary workers to handle shopping crowds and the holiday mail.

James L. Wall, Jr., manager of the state employment service agency, expressed belief the job of finding enough men and women to fill the posts might be difficult. He said he had been looking for 100 truck drivers for a Newark department store for several days and the jobs had been going begging, despite a fair wage.

The help-wanted sign has been out several weeks at the Newark Post Office. Some 1,600 men (they must be over 18) are needed, and only about 65 per cent of the 1,100 who helped out last year have reported they would again be available.

The pay is 71½ cents an hour and 1,000 clerks, 500 carriers and 100 laborers are to be hired.

Farm Exports Highest Since February, 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Agricultural exports climbed in September to the highest total in nearly two years as a result of the lend-lease program.

The Commerce Department announced today that $74,000,000 of agricultural products were shipped abroad in September and said this was the highest total since February, 1940.

The shipment of $15,000,000 of raw cotton reversed, at least temporarily, a downward trend in this country's foreign trade in cotton. September exports totaled 99,302,000 pounds against 42,035,000 pounds in August.

Exports of wheat jumped from 769,000 bushels in August to 3,771,000 bushels in September; corn shipments from 1,181,000 to 2,811,000 bushels; manufactured dairy products from $6,019,000 to $7,753,000; lard from 44,634,000 to 46,976,000 pounds; meat products from 46,429,000 to 50,309,000 pounds; dried and evaporated fruits from 22,164,000 to 45,113,000 pounds; canned fruit from 2,340,000 to 6,187,000 pounds.

The total of all exports in September was $417,139,000 compared with $455,414,000 in August and $295,451,000 in September of last year. The decline in the total from August was due to a drop in shipments of various manufactured articles including automobiles, steel, machinery, paper and cotton cloth.

Merchandise imports in September totaled $262,680,000, compared with $282,629,000 in August and $194,854,000 in September of last year.

Comparisons of exports and imports of principal agricultural commodities include: (Figures given in this order—September 1940, August 1941, September 1941, first nine months of 1940, first nine months of 1941):

Exports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)—49,857,000; 42,035,000; 99,302,000; 1,803,491,000; 411,254,000. Imports—6,280,000; 30,972,000; 32,415,000; 84,905,000; 224,5,725,000; 7,451,000; 56,959,000; 56,523,000.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—7,644,000; 20,975,000; 23,380,000; 193,437,000; 171,970,000. Imports—6,239,000; 5,715,000; 7,451,000; 56,959,000; 56,523,000.

Exports of wheat (bushels)—990,000; 769,000; 3,771,000; 12,245,000; 9,434,000. Imports—629,000; 1,073,000; 1,257,000; 6,671,000; 6,711,000.

Exports of corn (bushels)—2,353,000; 1,181,000; 2,811,000; 31,828,000; 8,066,000. Imports—none.

Exports of meat products (pounds)—6,281,000; 46,429,000; 50,39,000; 122,962,000; 224,847,000. Imports—8,326,000; 14,966,000; 23,520,000; 78,391,000; 125,098,000.

Exports of lard (pounds)—9,956,000; 44,634,000; 46,976,000; 168,585,000; 251,427,000 Imports—none.

OPM Urges Lead Mines Step Up Rate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has sent an urgent appeal to lead mine operators and their workers to step up mining operations to "maximum capacity, 24 hours a day, six days a week, and where possible, seven."

Telegrams signed by Director General William S. Knudsen, and Associate Director General Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management were dispatched to every lead producer in the country.

OPM officials said that lead output, used in bullets, shrapnel, and shells, could be doubled if full-time mining were carried on.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported business failures for the week ended Oct. 30 totaled 187, compared with 178 the previous week and 262 in the corresponding week of 1940.

In New Posts

Above: John W. Thomas, President of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., who has been elected Chairman of the board. Below: Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Vice-President, elected President of the company.

Britain to Buy Egyptian Wheat

CAIRO (AP)—The British Government has announced it would buy any Egyptian surplus wheat above its internal consumption in 1941-42 at ruling market prices to encourage food production.

Steel Output Up 2 Points To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced 2 points during the past week to 97½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"With steel production consistently but a few points below theoretical capacity," continues the report, "only the necessity for periodical open-hearth furnace repair and inability to obtain sufficient scrap stand in the way of output above 100 per cent of rated capacity.

New Records Set

"New records are being set in iron ore and pig iron, thus providing a broad basis for steel production if the scrap situation can be bettered. The latter is the major factor and looms ominously as a threat to production during the next few months. Steelmaking furnaces recently shut down because of scrap shortage remain idle and others are expected to go out shortly.

"Government agencies are attempting nationwide organization to bring out all available supplies, particularly from homes and farms. Meanwhile, some relief is given by added pig iron tonnage from new or rehabilitated blast furnace stacks. As a whole the steel industry has little more than enough scrap for about 30 days production and receipts are far short of consumption.

"While the labor situation contains implications of further interruption it is possible better counsels may prevail and strikes be avoided. At the moment the situation is quiet.

Tin Plate Makers Busy

"Tin plate makers are running at capacity through the usually slack period following closing of the vegetable canning season."

Operations advanced 9 points at Pittsburgh, a rebound from the effects of a strike the preceding week. Pittsburgh reacted to 99 per cent; Detroit gained 4 points to 95 and St. Louis 15 points to 98 per cent. Chicago lost 2½ points to 101 per cent; Cincinnati, 4 points to 87½; Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 91; Cleveland 3 points to 94; Buffalo 2 points to 79; Youngstown 1 point to 97. Rates were unchanged at Birmingham, 95 per cent; Wheeling, 95; New England 90.

EMPLOYERS MUTUALS

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Many persons regard their life insurance policies as a form of investment which, once purchased, need not be reviewed or reconsidered.

However, inevitable changes in the insured's situation—changes due to constant new developments in legislative or economic conditions—make a periodic review of his policies not only wise but necessary.

If such a review in your own case indicates that a Life Insurance Trust in any of its forms might be desirable, we invite you and your Life Underwriter to discuss the matter with the officers of our Trust Department.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Price Control Bill Praised And Ridiculed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Exactly 100 days after President Roosevelt asked Congress for immediate action, the House Banking Committee formally reported a price control bill which Chairman Henry Steagall (D) of Alabama said contained "all provisions necessary at this time" to combat inflationary prices.

But Representative Hermann Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut, another member, denounced the measure as a "nonentity" that was "no good" and predicted its defeat in the House unless it was changed.

The Committee decided last Saturday on all major provisions of the bill, and the past week was spent in putting these decisions into legal language and drafting a report to the House.

In brief, the bill would authorize the President to appoint a price administrator who could fix "ceilings" on all commodities, goods and articles, and rents in defense areas. Violators could be prosecuted in Federal courts and would be subject to a maximum penalty of $5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

Exempted from price controls would be wages and salaries and rates charged by railroads, common carriers and public utilities.

A principal point of controversy is a provision which would prevent fixing a ceiling on farm products below the highest of these: 110 per cent of parity (parity is the price computed by the Agriculture Department to give a farm commodity the same relative purchasing price it had in a base period, usually the pre-war years of 1909-14); market prices prevailing on Oct. 1 last; or average prices during July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929.

Mr. Kopplemann said that this provision was approved by a 12-11 committee vote a week ago when he and Representative Leon Sacks were away, and that it had the effect of removing ceilings on farm products, since the 1919-29 period was one when many farm prices were the highest in history.

"They called up my office first and made certain I was not here before they voted," Mr. Kopplemann told reporters, adding that either his or Mr. Sacks' vote would have defeated the 1919-29 provision.

(A tie vote in a Congressional committee defeats a proposed amendment.)

New England Notes

New England is feeling the impetus of increased buying power. Contrary to general belief, there will be few shortages of retail goods. Department and specialty stores are assured their holiday supply. There will be enough clerks to handle the Christmas rush which is expected to start earlier than usual. Things are going to cost more. The trade is wondering if the 10 per cent tax on furs, cosmetics and jewelry added to each sales slip will materially cut holiday purchases. One store hoping to take the sting out of the tax, advertises: Buy furs and help defense!

* * *

There is a pronounced rush to join up with the New England Purchasing Agents' Association by many manufacturing concerns in this area. Back of it is a story of shortages. More executives are realizing that a purchasing agent's service irons out a lot of difficulties. If a New England company runs short of a certain material, it contacts its association, and if that unit cannot solve the problem, other purchasing associations throughout the country are approached. There are 6,100 members of 65 such organizations in leading cities with headquarters in New York City. The New England association, which pioneered the idea and this year celebrated its 35th anniversary, has 240 members. One of its members, Douglas Mackeachie, Director of Purchases for the A. & P. in New England, has been called to Washington and now heads the purchasing division under the OPM.

* * *

The recent announcement of the 40-cent minimum wages that goes into effect about Nov. 24 in the wool industry is not going to mean as much as was expected. In February the wage was increased to 39.6 cents and in August another 10 per cent was added, so that actually the industry has anticipated the new minimums. The New England wool trade now employs about 180,000 persons, of whom half are in Massachusetts. Defense is taking about 20 per cent of output, and the industry is meeting all the demands of the War Department.

* * *

Karl V. Wolsey has been elected President of the Associated Home Builders of Massachusetts. The association at a recent meeting received a telegram from Donald Nelson stating that 3,900 houses are to be built in Massachusetts immediately by private enterprise, and builders are to be given the same priority as the Government.

* * *

Robert C. Nordbloom has been elected President of the Institute of Real Estate Management of the National Association of Real Estate Boards for the year 1942. Mr. Nordblom is head of the Boston office of the real estate brokerage and management firm of Robert A. Nordblom Management Company.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 55-51	113	113	113
1 2⅞s 60-55	112.8	112.8	112.8
4 2½s 72-67	103.13	103.13	103.13

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	109½	109½	109½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	67	67	67
1 Abitibi P&P25s253 st	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Alleghany 5s 492mod	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60½	60½	60½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
16 Am & For P5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110⅜	110	110
21 Am T&T 3F 56s	111½	111¼	111⅜
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s	106	106	106
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68¾	68¾	68¾
10 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	102 3-32	102	3-32
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	80⅝	80⅝
3 A C Line cit 4s	71	70⅝	70⅝
1 A C Line 4½s 64	64¾	64¾	64¾
3 A C Line 5s 45	95	94¾	94¾
18 B&O 95 st A	33¼	33	33
18 B&O 95 st C	38⅛	37¾	37⅞
21 B&O 2000 st D	33	32¾	33
8 B&O 96 st F	33⅛	32½	32½
49 B&O cv 60 st	33⅝	33	33
6 B&O 4s 48	59½	59½	59½
9 B&OPL&EcWV 4s 51st	50⅜	50¼	50¼
12 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41	41¼
1 B&O T Bldg 5s 60	77	77	77
7 Can Sou 5s 62	82	82	82
5 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
12 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Can Nor 5½s 46	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
30 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
2 Caro C&O 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
7 Celanese 3s 55	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
70 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
22 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3	2⅞	3
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	112	111⅞	112
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68¼	68¼	68¼
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅜	50¼	50¼
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	15	15	15
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	104⅝	104⅝
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75¼	75	75
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	68	68	68
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96	96	96
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¾	87¾	87¾
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27⅝	27½	27⅝
3 Chi & Erie 5s 82	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
1 ChiGW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Chi I&L 4s 47	30	30	30
4 ChiGt West 4s 88	66½	66¼	66¼
40 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅛	10	10⅛
30 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	21¼	21⅛	21¼
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	39⅜	39½	39⅝
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝
11 Chi & NW 4¼s '87	25	25	25
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¾	16½	16¾
8 Chi & NW 4s '87	24½	24½	24½
8 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	12¾	12½	12¾
4 CRI & P cv 5½s '60	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
3 CRI & P 4s '8 8	21	21	21
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12	12	12
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	104	104	104
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	48⅞	48½	48½
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	45⅞	45¼	45¼
2 ClevUn Term 5½s '72	84	84	84
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '78	71	70¾	70¾
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	64¾	64½	64¾
1 Col F&I 5s '43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Col & So 4½s '80	18½	18⅜	18⅜
4 Columbia G 5s Ap 102	101½	101½	
28 Columbia G 5s'52May	102	100¾	100¾
22 Columbia G 5s 1961	101	100¼	100½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
53 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	106	106
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	84⅞	84¼	84¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111½	111½	111½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109⅝
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26½	26½	26½
1 CubaNoRY5½s42rct	25	25	25
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	27½	27½	27½
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	95½	95½	95½
12 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
35 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅝	55	55
1 D&R 4½s 36	13¾	13¾	13¾
11 D&R G West 5s 78	14¼	14¼	14¼
12 Det Ed 3s 70	107	107	107
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107½	107½
2 Erie rfg 5s 67	31	30¾	30¾
21 Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅞	30¾	30¾
26 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	54⅜	54¼	54¼
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	98½	98½	98½
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
30 Erie 4s 95 wi	88¾	88⅝	88¾
1 Erie R Jer 6s 55	103	103	103
9 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107	106⅝	106⅝
8 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99½	99⅜	99⅜
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s 77 ct	81½	81½	81½
1 Fonda J&G2-4s82ct	2½	2½	2½
1 Francis Sug 4s 56	69	69	69
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅞	96½	96½
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106½	106½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
24 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99½	99¼	99¼
24 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96	96
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	78	78
1 Gulf B&N 5½s 50	91	91	91
1 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111½	111½	111½
4 Hocbg V 4½s 99	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	99	99	99
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39⅛	39	39
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	41½	41½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10⅛	10¼
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	39	39	39
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39⅞	39¼	39¼
39 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40¼	40	40
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	40⅜	40½	40⅜
3 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	60	60	60
8 ICSCLaCNO 4½s 63a	44¼	44	44
1 ICSCStLaCNO 4½s 63	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞
2 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	26	26	26
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106¼
2 Int Gt Nor2a1 6s 52	17⅛	17⅛	17
4 Int Gt Nor 1s 6s 52	17	17	17
100 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100	11-32	100 11-32
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
45 Int T&T 4½s 52	47½	46½	46½
31 Int T&T 's 55	51	50	50⅞
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	49½	49½	49½
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	43¼	43¼	43¼
12K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	77	77	77
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	85	85	85
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83½	83⅜	83⅜
2 Lac Gas 5s 52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	32½	32½	32½
11 Leh & NY 4s 45	67	66⅞	67
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48½	48½	48½
2 Lehigh Cal 5s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
7 Leh Val 4½s 203 st	30⅜	30	30
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	28	28
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Liggett & M 5s 51	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
15 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96⅜	96½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	86½	86½	86½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50¾	50¾	50¾
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	44½	44	44½
2 Marion StsShov 6s 47st	97	97	97
9 Mich Cen 4½s 79	62	62	62
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Midland RRNJ25s 40	49½	49½	49½
30 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8½	8½	8½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	33¼	33¼	33¼
5 MSP&SSM ar 5½s 49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11	11	11
13 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	24½	24½	24½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9	8⅝	8⅝
15 M-K-T 4½s 78	20⅞	20⅝	20½
40 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33¾	33	33
54 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27	27	27
19 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¼	27	27
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27	26½	26½
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28½	28½	28½
25 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27	27	27
13 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Monongah Rv 5½s 66	104	104	104
3 Mon W Pa P Sv 4½s60	110	110	110
5 Mon W Pa P Sv 6s 65	112	112	112
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
5 Montreal Tr 5s 41	81½	81½	81½
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41	41	41
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35½	35	35
4 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39	39½
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	62	62	62
5 N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	127½	127	127
1 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
6 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42¼	42⅛	42⅛
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	41	41	41
4 N O Greenwd L5s46	63½	63½	63½
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅞	54	54
79 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49¼	48¾	48¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 NYC 3¾s 46	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛
10 NYC cv 3½s 52	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
16 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80⅜	80	80
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	54	54	54
3 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	92½	92½	92½
8 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	72½	72	72
50 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	61¾	61¾
5 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	100	100	100
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NY Edis 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55¾	55¾	55¾
4 NY Lack&W 4s 57 A	53½	53½	53½
40 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	30	30
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29	28⅞	29
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	28	28	28
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	28	28	28
6 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26½	26¼	26¼
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26½	26½	26½
21 NY O&Y rfg 4s 92	5¼	5	5¼
5 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	36	36	36
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64⅜	64	64
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	49	49¼
21 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¼	71	71
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	106½	106½	106½
6 Or-Wash RR&N '4s '61	106	106½	106½
1 Pac C&E 3¾s '61	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110½	110½	110½
3 Pen P & Lt 4½ '74	109¼	109	109¼
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	110½	110½	110½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111½	111½	111½
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	123⅝	123½	123½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¼	105	105
28 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94	93¾	93¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101	101	101
2 Pen RR 4s '48	112½	112½	112½
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	112½	112½	112½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¼	94¼	94¼
15 Pen RR 3¼s '52	88	87¾	87¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
10 Phila Co 4½s '61	107½	107	107
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
24 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26¾	26½	26½
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6	6	6
10 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 PCC & St L 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Rdg 2 Cm 4s 51	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
11 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104¼	104	104¼
6 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	14½	14¼	14¼
1 RI Ary & Lat 3½s34	117¼	117¼	117¼
8 StLIM&SaSR&G 33	72¾	72½	72¾
22 St L S F 5s 50 B	14	14	14
67 St L C F 4½s 78	15⅜	15¼	15¼
12 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13½	13½
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13	13	13
5 St L SW rfg 5s 90	18½	18⅜	18⅜
12 SA&A Pass 4s 43	98¾	98¾	98¾
28 Seab AL cn 6s 45	7¾	7⅝	7¾
6 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13	13	13
12 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	3⅞	3½	3½
7 Shell Un 2¾s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	99½	99⅜	99⅜
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
5 So Bell T&T 2¼s 62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49½	49½	49½
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¼	49	49¼
19 So Pac 4½s 69	49¼	49	49⅛
16 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¼	62	62¼
15 So Pac cit 4s 49	48	47¾	47¾
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	76½	76½	76½
24 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50⅜	50	50¼
4 South Ry 6½s 56	87⅛	87	87⅛
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
3 South Ry 4½ 5s 94	93⅛	92½	92½
1 South Ry Cn 5s 94 reg	88	88	88
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	60⅝	60¼	60¼
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	106⅛	106	106
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	112	111¾	111¾
5 Texas&Pac5½s 50	58	58	58
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
1 Third Ave 4s 60	54	54	54
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Un Bac 3½s 70	99½	99¼	99¼
12 Un Drug 5s 53	94	93¾	94
1 U S Steel 2.65s 55	103	103	103
6 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Utah L&&Trac 5s 44	101	101	101
12 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	102	102
2 Va&SW cn 5s 58	70¼	70	70
2 Virginian Rs 3¼s 66	109½	109	109½
31 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	22¾	22½	22½
43 Wabash 1st 5s 39	77⅞	77	77
48 Wabash 2d 5s 39	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝
1 Wabash 5s 80D	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
57 Wabash 5s 76B	22¼	22	22
5 WashStTol&Chi 4s 41	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3 Walker H 4s 45	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Warner Bros 6s 48	96	96	96
6 Warren Bros 6s 41	87½	87½	87½
5 West Shore 4s 2361	45	44¾	44¾
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
1 Westn Md 4½s 77A	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Westn Md 4s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
10 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
76 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25¼	24½	25
5 Western Un 6s 60	89	88½	88½
15 Western Un 5s 60	86⅞	86¼	86¼
2 Western Un 4½s 50	86½	86½	86½
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1 Wis Cen 4s 49	40½	40½	40½
2 Young S&T 3¼s 4s 49	102	102	102
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

20 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72¾	72½	72½
16 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73	72½	73
4 Argentine 4½s 48	93	93	93
4 Argentine 4½s 71	81	81	81
2 Australia 5s 57	74	74	74
3 Australia 4½s 56	66	66	66
2 Brazil 8s 41	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	20¼	20	20
7 Brazil C Rp El 7s 52	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
2 Brisbane 6s 50	73	73	73
7 Buen A 3s 84	45⅝	45	45
22 Buen A 4¾s 77	62⅛	61¾	62
18 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63	62¼	62¼
4 Buen A 4½s Apr 75	63⅝	63½	63⅝
9 Canada 4s 60	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	15½	15½	15½
2 ChileMtBK6½s57asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
20 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Chile 6s 62	16½	16½	16½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	43	43	43
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	43¼	42⅞	42⅞
25 Colomb 3s 70	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Copenhag 5s 52	33½	33½	33½
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1 Cuba 5½s 45	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Chba 4½s 77	75	75	75
6 Denmark 6s 42	69	68¾	69
2 Denmark 4½s 62	44½	44½	44½
1 Denm 1st 4½s '69 ext	60	60	60
13 Ger Gov 5½s '65	5	4⅝	4⅝
1 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unst	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Ger Gov 7s '49	6	6	6
1 Ger Gov 7s '49 unst	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Gt Con El Jap 7s '44	70	70	70
13 GtConElPJap 6½s '50	93	88	88
2 Greek 7s '64 pt pd	10	10	10
2 Haiti 6s '52	68	68	68
17 Japan 6½s '54	48¼	48	48
3 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	101¼	101⅛	101¼
5 Mex 5s asd '45	6	6	6
5 Mex 4s '04 asd '54	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Mex 10 ds asd 45	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
4 Minas Ger 6½s '59	13	13	13
8 Orient Dev 6s '53	35	35	35
84 Peru 1st 6s 60	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	63½	63½	63½
14 Urug aj 3¾s 4¼'79	58	57⅛	57⅛
6 Urug 4¼s 4½s '78	58	57⅞	58
1 Warsaw C 4½s'58 asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Yokohama 6s '61	36	36

Cleveland's New Mayor Noted As Crusader Against Gambling

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10 (AP)—A crusade to put suburban gambling clubs out of business centered the public eye on Frank J. Lausche, who takes office today as Cleveland's new Democratic Mayor.

Going over the head of a Sheriff from his own party, Mr. Lausche as a Judge took action after incessant stories like these reached him in the common pleas bench:

A young father of two children lost $6,000 at a gambling club, sued to recover his losses but unexpectedly failed to appear as the case was called for trial. His lawyer then sued for $1,500 attorney fees.

When the case reached Judge Lausche, the gamblers' victim disclosed that two men told his wife:

"If you have any love for your husband, tell him not to appear in court."

The next day they handed him $200 and said:

"Be prepared to separate from your wife and children if you appear in court."

To Judge Lausche, this was a serious indictment.

"This man had to decide if the law enforcement agencies were strong enough to protect him from these racketeers," he decided. "By his conduct he indicated he believed the racketeers had greater strength than the law and the courts."

The Judge directed raids this year on the Harvard (Ave.) Club, in near-by Newburg Height. He made special deputies of Capt. Michael J. Blackwell, ace raider of the Cleveland police force, and of other policemen who carried out the raids.

A dozen men were convicted on gambling charges, and other Cuyahoga County gaming spots closed their doors. They still are closed, although several clubs are operating in neighboring counties.

Mr. Lausche says commercial gambling "breaks down the basis of our social structure," but he is not adverse to a friendly joust at cards. The first impression people get from him is an aura of impeccability.

Yet he always seems casually dressed, and his bushy black hair usually is unruly. He lives in a big, old-fashioned frame house which needs paint, and in campaign time he munches dime hamburgers at midnight in unpretentious sandwich spots.

This is the new Mayor of the Nation's sixth city, who received a record majority of 61 per cent over the incumbent Republican, Edward Blythin, in last Tuesday's election.

Reformer

Wide World

Frank J. Lausche

New Mayor of Cleveland due to give gamblers short shrift.

New Zealand Official On Middle East Visit

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (AP)—William Jordan, New Zealand High Commissioner in London, arrived in the Middle East yesterday to inspect New Zealand forces. He said the Dominion had raised a greater force during this war than in the last, but that the Far Eastern situation might require keeping a greater part of it nearer home.

It's Rebuilt Machine Tools That Save Defense Long Waits

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10 (AP)—Out of the machinery junk yards of the Nation, Charles Simmons has dug machine tools long idle—and put them to work on defense production.

The Nation's assembly lines are racing toward a production peak for next March 1, operating partly on gears and wheels that had rusted since 1918 in leaky sheds of industry and under cobwebs in idle Government shops.

If defense plants had waited for all new tools, Mr. Simmons' men say, that production peak would be at least nine months further away.

A machine tool, briefly, is a machine that does the work of a tool—a planing, cutting or drilling tool. For example, a planer shaves a slab of steel down to within a thousandth of an inch of the thickness specified by blueprints. It would take weeks to do this by hand.

A machine tool seems an unromantic hunk of steel until you talk to B. A. Getz, sales manager of the Simmons Machine Tool Corporation plant, and watch a 15-ton crane roll along on its rails under the tall roof of the Simmons shop with a rebuilt machine dangling underneath in a rope sling.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Simmons received that old machine, so rusty you couldn't read the builders' name stamped into the frame; a few days from now it will be in a defense plant.

The story is this:

In about one-fourth the time necessary to build a new machine tool, you can rebuild into an old one all the accuracy and speed the machine had when it was new.

Charles A. Simmons has been doing it since as a mechanic with grease-grimed fingers 30 years ago, he started a business on a single abandoned metal lathe.

Six United States companies do most of the machine tool rebuilding, and the Simmons plant in Albany does more than any two others. By the end of the year, Founder and President Simmons says, his plant will have put back into defense production about $7,000,000 of rebuilt machine tools. They were worth about $16,000,000 when new.

Here's how it works:

A Canadian tank plant needed a 10-foot planer, and only one American firm would take the order to build one—if the tank plant could wait 14 months. Experts in Simmons' section of Office of Production Management in Washington found a 40-year-old planer, and in less than 14 weeks the Simmons plant had completely rebuilt the machine and put it into production in Canada.

It is a steel and sweat drama of smoky shops, vital machines and the strong backs of men throwing every minute of the day and night into defense work; men who toiled in the 1917-18 plants bringing back to the industrial battle lines old machines that helped fight that war.

At a bench in the Simmons plant stands Isaac Carey, a machinist 52 years. He scrapes that last thousandth of an inch off a casting after the big planer had pared it down that far.

Isaac retired last summer, and the boys gave him a little party. The next day he was around the plant, dressed in the suit he usually wears to church on Sunday. Three days later he reported for his regular shift—asked if he could have his job back.

The life of a machine tool in steady production, Simmons experts say, is about 20 years. Rebuilders guarantee another 20, and claim a rebuilt machine is superior because its castings have finished the slight stretching and warping that can throw a new one enough out of line to ruin its work.

Mr. Simmons, a pioneer in his business, was called to Washington by the OPM more than a year ago to head its division of rebuilt machine tools.

American Airlines First To Haul 1,000,000 in Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., announces it has become the first air transport company in the world to carry 1,000,000 revenue passengers in less than a year.

Line officials said more than 1,000,000 passengers were carried between Jan. 1 and Nov. 1 as compared with 870,930 during the entire year of 1940.

The Line required 10 years—1927 to 1937—to chalk up its first 1,000,000 passengers.

State-Run Highways Get Over Billion in '40

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 10

The Federal Works Agency reported today that States collected $1,631,406,000 for highway purposes in 1940 and spent $1,013,321,000 on State-administered roads.

The amount spent was $201,665,000 greater than in 1939, the Agency said, and most of the increase was in income from motor vehicle users.

The States also spent $531,276,000 on county and local roads and streets, debt service on local highway obligations, collection and administration of highway user revenues, and fund transfers for non-highway purposes.

Legionnaires Back 'All-Out' Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The all-out "defeat Hitler" stand adopted by the American Legion at its recent Milwaukee convention is supported by an overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the organization, it is declared at National headquarters here, following a study of reactions to the Milwaukee action and a perusal of the membership list for 1942, which tops all records.

In the first place, it is pointed out in reply to objections that have been raised by some newspapers and others in this Midwest area, the resolutions covering this question were adopted only after long and open debate in which all delegates, duly elected by their respective local units, were free to participate. The procedure was in every respect identical with that followed in all such matters, and adhered to all basic laws and practices of the Legion, laws and practices themselves established in true democratic fashion. The whole action was, it is held here, an illuminating illustration of the democratic process. That action did not, as is the case in any such action by a body ruled under the democratic principle, necessarily express the opinion of every single member of the group. It did express, through, the opinion of the majority, a very large majority judging from the size of the vote of the delegates, the vocal and physical demonstrations of sympathy, the opinions of individuals, and the actions and opinions officially and unofficially expressed by various State departments and local posts prior to the national convention.

Repudiating Democracy

If anyone would seek now to repudiate the action of the national convention on the grounds that it did not express the will of "all" of the Legion membership, an official here points out, those persons themselves are repudiating the democratic principle. On the other hand, if they claim that the convention did not express the will of the majority, they are claiming that the democratic principle does not work, which is saying about the same thing.

The convention resolution said in its preamble: "Our present national objective is the defeat of Hitler and what he stands for, and all diverting controversies should be subordinated to the main objective."

The resolution went on not only to advocate "all-out-aid to Britain," but to approve in effect an American expeditionary force, should that prove necessary to the defense of this Country.

Specifically in this respect the resolution said that ability to carry war, when unavoidable, to the enemy, "will require removal of all geographic limitation on movement of forces and adequate provision for corresponding plans and materiel."

Soon after the convention isolationist elements in this region uttered protests. Before long reports began to appear in the Chicago Tribune indicating that various local posts in Illinois had voted either to repudiate the national convention, or had refused to pass similar resolutions themselves.

In Chicago a see-saw controversy developed with one side reporting posts which had taken an isolationist stand, and elements on the other side reporting opposite action. The sum total of this, it is found now, however, is not large enough to indicate anything approaching a reversal of policy, even in this allegedly isolationist section.

Meanwhile, in refutation of claims that there is any serious or widespread disaffection within the Legion, the headquarters office here notes that receipt of paid-up membership for 1942 has broken all records.

Women Are Urged To Aid in Defense

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, Civilian Defense Director, has called for 3,000,000 women volunteers to help put over home defense programs.

"We must lose no time," Mayor La Guardia told a meeting of representatives of 67 women's national organizations.

Miss Eloise Davison, Assistant Civilian Defense Director, told the women that the first step was the setting up of local Volunteer Civilian Defense Bureaus.

Advertisers Told To Purge Faults

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10 (AP)—Advertisers were cautioned to censor faulty and misleading copy if they wish to avoid the possibility of Federal control of their industry during the present emergency and after it is over.

W. D. Murphy of Chicago, President of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, issued this warning to members of the Industrial Marketers of Cleveland Nov. 7.

The first step for advertisers is to "eliminate the principal cause of criticism—trivial, banal, exaggerated advertisements," and to "produce nothing which is not sound and constructive."

"It is the way that you advertise that will bring further restrictions or recognition of the fundamental importance of your function," he said.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.12mc 19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 7; Jan. 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.; Dec. 7; Jan. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Dec. 14; Jan. 11.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Dec. 7, Jan. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28; Jan. 11, 25.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Nov. 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Nov. 16, Dec. 21, Jan. 18.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (Second Church): Al Azhar Temple, 506 Seventeenth Avenue West, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Edmonton: Capitol Theater, 10065 Jasper Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.
Medicine Hat: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Moose Jaw Technical High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

England

Essex

Chelmsford: Institute Hall, London Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 30.

New Zealand

Gisborne: City Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 11.

United States

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

California

Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, Dwight Way and Bowditch Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.
Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice 2715 Prince Street, evening, Nov. 17.
Inglewood: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.
Loomis: Union Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
San Diego (Second Church): American Legion Hall, Balboa Park, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Wasco: The First Congregational Church, Seventh and Broadway, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Idaho

Caldwell: Roxy Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
Lewiston: Normal Auditorium, Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Pocatello: Irving Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Illinois

Belleville: Church Edifice, Washington and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.
Crystal Lake: Crystal Lake Community High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Hinsdale: Monroe School Auditorium, 210 North Madison Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.
Joliet: Washington School Auditorium, Richards Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21. Radiocast Station WCLS, 1340 kilocycles.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Whiting: Whiting Community Center Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior High School Auditorium, 200 Block South Second Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 16
Topeka: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Louisiana

New Iberia: Court Room, New Court House, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Ford's Theater, Eutaw Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 11.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):
Dorchester: The Dorchester Women's Club, 38 Centre Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Natick: First Baptist Church, corner School and Common Streets, Natick Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Revere: City Hall, Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Swampscott: Hadley School Auditorium, Redington Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Hillsdale: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.
Howell: High School Auditorium, South Michigan Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Nevada: Church Edifice, Main at Arch, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Nebraska

Beatrice: City Auditorium, Fourth and Ella Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.
Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Nevada

Elko: Elks Home, 540 Idaho Street, Nov. 21. (Note change of place.)

New Jersey

Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Atno Avenue and Early Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Rye (auspices First Church, Port Chester): Rye High School, Milton Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Ohio

Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls High School Auditorium, Philomatheon Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.
Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill Road at Rubicon, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.
Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Perry: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.
Shawnee: High School Auditorium, Highland and Union Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Oregon

Pendleton: Vert Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.
The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.
Scranton: Masonic Temple Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Texas

Austin: Crystal Ballroom, Driskill Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.
Dalhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Galveston: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Houston (Fourth Church): Mirabeau Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
San Angelo: Cactus Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.
Victoria: Armory Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.
Wichita Falls: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.

Virginia

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Washington

Walla Walla: Church Edifice, Howard and Newell Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (joint lecture): Milwaukee Auditorium, 500 West Kilbourn Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES

FOOD SALES organization interested in additional lines for Chicago territory; 25 years' food distribution experience. IRWIN R. TUCKER COMPANY, 308 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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RADIO SALES AND SERVICE

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CONCORD
(Continued)

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When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DINING SETS for THANKSGIVING
Have that new set you have been wanting THIS YEAR. We have an unusually beautiful assortment.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Leavitt's New Corset Shop
Is ready to serve you now with a complete selection of famous makes of garments for all figure problems. Expertly fitted by Leavitt's new fitter.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St

Expert Painter
Wallpapering
Decorating
PHONE 4291-R
Estimates gladly given.
ERIC H. ANDERSON
482 RESERVOIR AVENUE

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

CHATHAM BLANKETS
For Bedtime Comfort
75% Wool for Warmth
25% Cotton for Wear
Full Bed Size 72x84 $6.95
In lovely pastel colors.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NATIVE TURKEY
and all "the fixings"
Phone 2130
for
Quality and Service
R. Hecker & Co.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

ATTENTION, PLEASE!
WINTERIZE NOW! DON'T DELAY!
For the good of the car, every car needs ATTENTION NOW!
Expert and Courteous Service.
Talford's Blue Sunoco
ELM AND LANGDON STREETS

Gelinas
PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

PERMANENTS
$2.50 to $5.00
Be ready for the holidays.
MARY'S BEAUTY & CORSET SHOP
18 Hanover Street First Floor

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of
BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

SEE NEXT PAGE

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Select Your Christmas Gift Now
Call
AVON Cosmetics
Mrs. Mary E. Smith
HO 7637
to see a complete line

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
BERT F. TURNER MARKET
1858 Broad Streeet Edgewood
Telephone HO 1155

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage — 25c plus regular cleaning charge — until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

OSSIE & ODESSA
1125 King Street Alex. 1350
A complete wardrobe for the well-groomed woman from lingerie to furred coat.

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NEW, Fall
NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILTON MUSIC COMPANY
"The Complete Convenient Music Store"
108 W. FREEMASON ST.
Pianos, Electric Organs, Accordions, Band Instruments, Musical Accessories and Records
CONVENIENT TERMS
Phones: 21875 and 21876
ROBT. G. RAWLS, Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS, Vice-Pres.

David A. Rawls, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108 W. PLUME STREET (LAW BLDG.)

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY INC.
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLACK & WHITE FOOD STORE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delicious, quickly prepared Birds Eye Frosted Fruits, Meats, Poultry, and Vegetables.
1324 W. Cary Dial 6-2375

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

CLOVER FARMS
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Ave. S. W. Dial 6203
We are now showing advanced styles in Fall and Winter Suits—dresses—fur coats and lovely accessories.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

ANGEL'S
The Shopping Centre
for
FINE FURS
912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-811

CLARKSBURG

Dudley's Florists
120 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant, Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount, Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union, Beckley, Spencer, Grafton, Logan

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
ALLMAN BROS.
GROCERIES
236 Milford Street
Phones 74-75-76-77

Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING HEATING
432 W. Pike St. Telephone 199
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"

All central W. Va. is a-running to Watts-Sartor-Lear's 42nd Anniversary Sale
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS ● DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

AMSBARY & JOHNSON.
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth St. Phone 4669

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed. Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar, Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ATTRACTIVE GIFTS
in all departments
SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS
Bryson Graham

1869 Devlins 1941
THE D. DEVLIN COMPANY LIMITED
CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS of FURS and distinctive **APPAREL**
—for Ladies and Gentlemen—now at their best—with no "high-price ceilings."
72 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing
SUPERTEST

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 4-1497

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
Electric Appliances for Christmas Gifts
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1007

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

McLachlin Letter Service
316 Federal Building
85 Richmond St. West Ph. EL 0532
We DUPLICATE anything that can be typed, also forms, maps and illustrations.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
87 STORES IN CANADA
TORONTO

J. A. WILLOUGHBY
REAL ESTATE
UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE
1 Heath St. West Hy. 2137
Specializing in House Sales in Forest Hill Village, Lawrence Park, Moore Park, and the Kingsway.
"Service is our Motto"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

NORTH END MOTORS
LIMITED
Ford, Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
1391 Yonge St. at St. Clair KI 2112

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers *Printers*
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	N	R	A	D			E	L	S	A	
A	X	I	S		R	A	G				L	
N	E	B		D	A	G	O	N			L	
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N	A	V	Y		R	U	S	T	A	M		

851

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

FOOD BOXES FOR **SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS**
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

We're Keeping Quality UP . . . and Prices DOWN!
ON
COATS, SUITS, SHOES and ALL FURNISHINGS
"English Wear a Specialty!"
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING . . .

Fur Coats
Made to Order
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9932, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Carton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress PAD. 6885.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used. Renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0131.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, MILL HILL, N. W. 7—Comfortably furnished house, 3 bedrooms, Telephone. Every convenience. Box W-1654, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, Etc.
LESLIE H. EVANS
1, Vicarage Way,
Harrow, Mddx.
Telephone Pinner 5706

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

ROOMS TO LET

PUTNEY, 11, Howards Lane, London, S. W 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional) 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets with P. O. telephones; from 35/-. J. Thomson, 13, Beaufort Gdns., Knightsbridge, S. W. 3. Tel. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Rd., Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. Phone LIBerty 5736.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Elderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 52, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS *and* PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines) (Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

PHONES — ELSTON 4245 &c.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1391
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

Give a
GIFT VOUCHER
This Christmas, Get it at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone Tel. 1131

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS REMOVALS AND STORAGE
MARYLAND 2500
BROADWAY STRATFORD E.15

LONDON S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road and 10, High Street
Phone Wimbledon 2373

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
50 Hill Road, Wimbledon, Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 264 The Broadway.
Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common W 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

DUBLIN

SPORTS EQUIPMENT and WEATHERWEAR
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing Outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement at HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzers
FURNITURE and CARPETS
Attractive selection at very reasonable prices
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How You Can Inflate Your Tires, Using Your Automobile Engine?

Not so many years ago, filling stations were by no means as common a sight as they are now. Motorists carried their own "free air," for the most part, in the form of a more or less efficient hand air pump. Even today it is quite possible for a motorist to find himself in a position where a puncture or a blowout may result in a need to inflate a tire by hand.

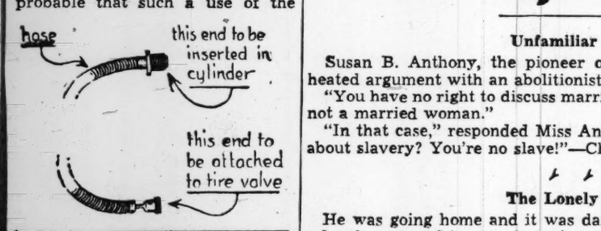
An ordinary tire pump consists essentially of a long cylinder fitted with a plunger or piston, and a hose to connect the bottom of the cylinder to the tire valve. Pressing the plunger down the cylinder compresses the air in the cylinder, causing it to push open the tire valve and enter the tire. In the roadside sun and dust (or rain and mud, as the case may be) this is sometimes an irksome task.

Curiously enough, however, every gasoline automobile engine is by nature a ready-made automatic air pump, needing only to be connected by a hose to the tire in need of air. Motorists, consequently, may now carry their own engine-powered "free air" right along with their car jack and tire tools.

This may be accomplished simply by obtaining a suitable length of rubber hose, at one end of which is a device for screwing or clamping onto the tire valve, and at the other is a connection to be inserted in the cylinder hole from which the spark plug first has been removed.

When the car motor is operating at idling speed, the piston (in its travels up and down in the cylinder) acts as an air compressor and will readily serve as an automatic tire pump when connected to the tire valve by a suitable hose.

At first thought, it might seem probable that such a use of the



CONNECTIONS CONVERT AN AIR HOSE INTO AN AUTOMATIC TIRE PUMP.

engine for filling a tire with air might pump the tire full of gasoline. However, it is explained that the air is admitted so freely through the valves that the suction in the intake manifold causes the gasoline to be held back, with the result that only clean air is pumped through the hose and into the tire.

W. P. Keasbey

They Say—

The most mechanical job can be made interesting. Interest lies at the root of all good work. There are those who fill time and those who kill time. Well-filled time means both enjoyable work and enjoyable leisure, because time that is really well-filled leaves room for work and play.—Grenville Kleiser.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"It's a parking ticket!"

Daily Quotation

ERROR of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Unfamiliar Subjects

Susan B. Anthony, the pioneer of Women's Suffrage, once had a heated argument with an abolitionist on the question of marriage.

"You have no right to discuss marriage," said the abolitionist. "You're not a married woman."

"In that case," responded Miss Anthony, "why do you talk so much about slavery? You're no slave!"—Chicago Daily News.

* * *

The Lonely Suburbs

He was going home and it was dark. His road from the station was a lonely one and he was hurrying along as fast as he could when he realized suddenly that a man behind was following him purposely. The faster he went the faster the man followed until they came to a field.

"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he's after me," and he entered the field. The man followed him. He circled around and his pursuer dodged after him. He crawled under a hedge. Still the man was after him. At last he turned and faced the fellow. "What do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Well, sir, it's like this. I'm going to Mr. Brown's house and the station agent told me to follow you because Mr. Brown lived next door. Tell me something. Do you always go home like this?"—Chuckles.

Solution

"When you get tired of a girl's empty conversation, what do you do?"

"I give in and take her to a restaurant."—Pathfinder.

New Gadget

Shirt front of vinylite, cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth.—API Bulletin.

And no doubt the damp cloth will be wielded by the service station attendant.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Björnsson, Sveinn (svān byûrns′-sŏn) — Regent of Iceland.

Hara, Dr. Yoshimichi (yō-shē-mē-chē hä-rä — even accent)—President of the Privy Council of Japan.

Ikeda, Seihin (sā′-hĭn ī-kē′-dä) — Prominent financial leader of Japan, who has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

Iwamura, Michiyo (mē-chē-yō ē-wä-mo͝o-rä—even accent) —Japan's Minister of Justice.

Kaya, Okinobu (ō-kē-nō-bo͝o kä-yä—even accent)—Finance Minister of Japan.

Kishi, Shinsuke (shēn-so͝o-kĕ kē-shē—even accent)—Japan's Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mori, Eiichi (ā-ē-chē mō-rē —even accent) — Chief of the Legislative Bureau of Japan.

Ruiz-Guiñazú, Enrique (ān-rē′-kä rō͞o-ēs′-gē′-nyä-so͞o′)— Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Shimada, Admiral Shigetaro (shē-gē-tä-rō shē-mä-dä— even accent) — Japan's new Navy Minister.

Suzuki, Maj. Gen. Teiichi (tā-ē-chē so͞o-zo͞o-kē — even accent)—Head of the Japanese Cabinet Planning Board.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Abidjan (ä′-bē-jän′; Fr. à′-bēd′-zhän′)—Harbor in French West Africa, now being fortified.

Batum (bä-to͞om′)—Russian Black Sea port.

Ilmen (ĭl′-mĕn; or ēl′-y′-män-y′)—Lake of Russia.

Valdai (vàl-dī′)—Lake and range of hills in Russia.

Key: **âle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hḗre, ẽvent, ẽnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.**

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

Appreciative Audience

The skipper explains a few of the fine points about model boat building.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters: and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.—REV. 7:17.

'It Can't Be Done!'

When I hear people say a thing "can't be done" I always think of what success a novice would have batting against the greatest pitcher in baseball.

After missing three swings the novice is apt to turn around and say: "See, I tried and failed. It can't be done."

But Babe Ruth and others have often stepped to the plate and shown it can be done.

So it is in research. Or, for that matter, in any other cause. How do we know things can't be done?—Charles F. Kettering.

Daily Anecdote

Just Wondering

The late Senator Lippett of Rhode Island was frequently reminded that he represented the smallest state in the Union.

One day he conducted three cotton merchants through one of his great cotton mills. He started at the point where the raw cotton came into the plant and, moving slowly through the vast mill, pointed out the various steps in the manufacture until the finished cloth was delivered to the shipping room.

One of the visitors, a stout, red-faced gentleman, dropped down wearily upon a packing case and said, "Senator, there's one question I'd like to ask you."

"What's that?" inquired Lippett.

"Are we still in the State of Rhode Island?"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Panama.
2. It is worn on the shoulder straps by a captain of the United States Army.
3. Norfolk, Virginia, on October 20, 1941.
4. The Malay Archipelago.
5. A U. S. Army fort at Brownsville, Tex.
6. Havana, Cuba; also called Presidents Avenue, because between the double row of Royal Palms, on both sides, the statue of each President is to be placed.
7. Pantalleria, 60 miles from Sicily and Tunisia.
8. New Mexico.
9. Llano Estacado, a very dry and almost woodless plateau, is in northwestern Texas and east of New Mexico; altitude 5,000 feet.
10. A county in southeastern England, divided into East and West Sussex.

Wide World

In City Directory

Texas T. Weigel, dignified springer spaniel of Columbus, Ohio, whose name is listed in the current issue of the city directory. On being interviewed, Texas appeared entirely unconcerned about his name being listed among his two-legged friends. His attitude seemed to indicate, "So what?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Professors Help Trainees

Redlands, Calif.

Soldiers in training at near-by Camp Haan are to have the advantage of instruction from the faculty of the University of Redlands. Twelve professors have offered their services to make these night courses available to the trainees, without charge. University credit may be earned by men who complete studies in a satisfactory manner. Meantime, their gratitude is being earned by the professors who have assumed these extra hours of teaching as their contribution to the soldiers' problem of how to spend their leisure time.

A Few Facts

To get much-needed scrap metal Japan is salvaging sunken ships.

White plastic traffic lines applied to roads instead of white paint are said to have good wearing qualities.

Manufacturing one type of bomber uses up two miles of copper wire.

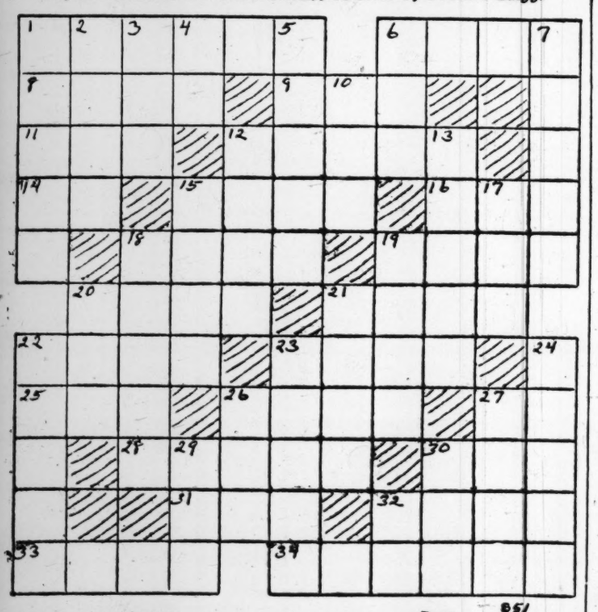
Where Would You Find—

1. The country of which Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia is President?
2. The military insignia of two silver bars?
3. The scene of the commissioning of the aircraft carrier "Hornet"?
4. The region from which one-third of the world's supply of tin comes?
5. Fort Brown?
6. The Avenue of Royal Palms?
7. The "Italian Gibraltar"?
8. The State whose flower is the yucca?
9. The Staked Plain?
10. Sussex?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Lord Jim"?
6—Gottfried is brother to what Wagnerian heroine?
8—What do you call any central line of symmetry?
9—Tatter.
11—What State is south of South Dakota (abbr.)?
12—Who was chief deity of the Philistines?
14—Upon.
15—Would you wear or bake a souffle?
16—To be indebted to.
18—What is a kind of machine used in spinning?
19—Who is dolls' dressmaker in "Our Mutual Friend"?
20—You might see a dahabeah used on what river?
21—What is a very small insect?
22—Who is Secretary of State in U. S.?
23—Way.
25—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
26—Cleopatra's barge was propelled by what?
27—Point (abbr.).
28—Who is a character in "Oliver Twist"?
30—What is the straight rod used in billiards?
31—Born.
32—What do you call a priest of Tibet?
33—Where would you find a mine sweeper?
34—Who is hero of Persian legend and poem?

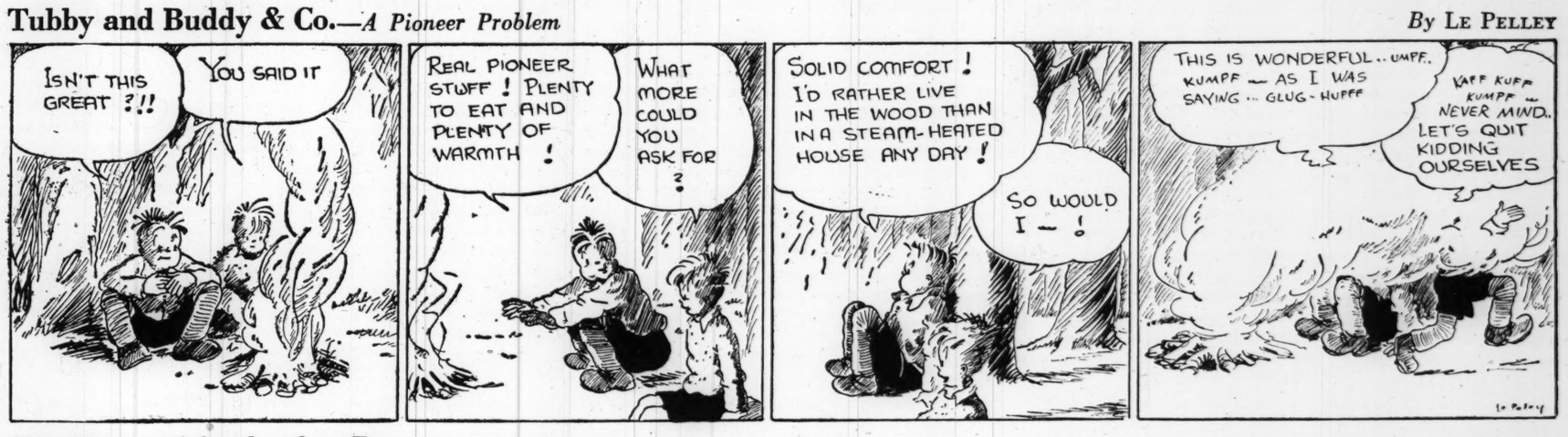
Down

1—What is largest size of type having a specific name?
2—What creatures are mentioned in title of Gertrude Atherton's best-known novel?
3—Point of a pen is what?
4—Rupees (abbr.).
5—Male of the duck kind is what?
6—Self.
7—Who created fictional Anthony Adverse?
10—To grow old.
13—A dell is what?
18—If you were in Kiev, in what direction would you travel to reach Leningrad?
15—Male of the whale is called what?
17—Very small.
18—What Italian city is noted for the weaving of silk?
19—What do you call those distinguished for clever sayings?
20—Fruit of certain trees is what?
21—Who is the Highland lass of poem by Robert Burns?
22—What is first name of Miss Hayes, American actress?
23—Horse that paces is what?
24—What is water in the state of vapor?
26—Single in number.
27—What is a catamount?
29—Some.
30—What creature accompanied old woman who rode on a broom?
33—What are initials of actor who portrays Judge Hardy?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

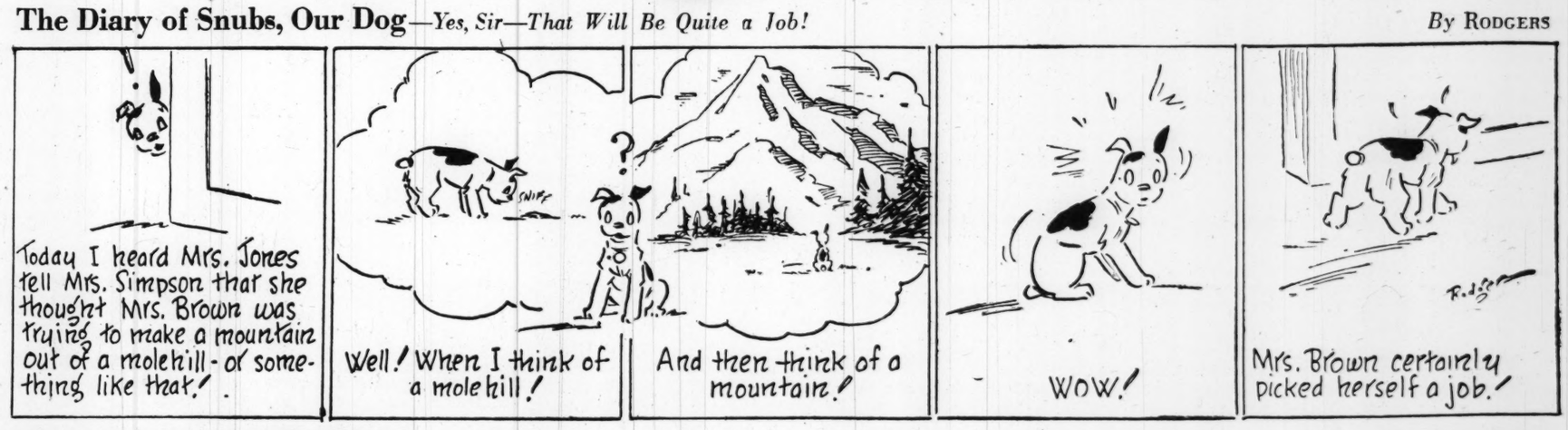
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Pioneer Problem*

By LE PELLEY


ISN'T THIS GREAT ?!!
YOU SAID IT
REAL PIONEER STUFF ! PLENTY TO EAT AND PLENTY OF WARMTH !
WHAT MORE COULD YOU ASK FOR ?
SOLID COMFORT ! I'D RATHER LIVE IN THE WOOD THAN IN A STEAM-HEATED HOUSE ANY DAY !
SO WOULD I — !
THIS IS WONDERFUL .. UMPF. KUMPF — AS I WAS SAYING .. GLUG - HUPFF
KAFF KUFF KUMPF — NEVER MIND. LET'S QUIT KIDDING OURSELVES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Sir—That Will Be Quite a Job!*

By RODGERS


Today I heard Mrs. Jones tell Mrs. Simpson that she thought Mrs. Brown was trying to make a mountain out of a molehill - or something like that!
Well! When I think of a molehill!
SNIFF
?
And then think of a mountain!
WOW!
Mrs. Brown certainly picked herself a job!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Counter-Attractions*

By THE HAGERS

TODAY MISS LILLY GLOWED WITH PRIDE WITH FALDI RALDI AT HER SIDE.
SAID SHE, "HOW FORTUNATE WE MEET! COME JOIN US. WE'RE TO HAVE A TREAT.
HIS POEMS SIGNOR WILL PRESENT WITH KETTLEDRUM ACCOMPANIMENT."
"I'D LIKE TO HEAR SIGNOR DECLAIM, BUT I HAVE TICKETS FOR THE GAME!"
FOOTBALL DRAKEVILLE vs QUACKBURG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Price Control—It Stirs!

Price control legislation at length has emerged from the Committee on Banking and Currency and is on the calendar of the House of Representatives. It is not so broad or so effective as could be wished, but it would be better than nothing.

To work well, price control ought to apply to all major groups of prices—to consumers' goods, manufacturers' materials, farm commodities, rents, and wages. The bill reported by the House committee applies only to merchandise and raw materials, but not to wages, and on farm products the ceiling is so high as to be of doubtful value.

Agricultural goods will not be affected by the limits and penalties imposed in the bill unless they surpass the highest—which means exceeding all three—of three possible standards: (a) 110 per cent of parity as computed from the buying power of farm prices between 1909 and 1914, (b) the average of farm prices from 1919 to 1929, or (c) the price prevailing for the commodity on Oct. 1, this year. By thus taking the best of three eras, it would be a rare product that could not claim a very remunerative price.

As to regulation of wages the committee has accepted the theory of the Administration that this can safely be left to negotiation with organized labor instead of being crystallized into law. Leon Henderson, Federal price administrator, pins his faith to this course, and Isidor Lubin, director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, ventured that prices of some manufactures already have been lifted enough to absorb increases in labor costs.

Against this point of view stand figures which show that wage rates, contrary to the usual course of business cycles, have risen much in advance of wholesale prices and the cost of living. Weekly wage rates have risen 26.5 per cent since August, 1939, as compared with 21.9 per cent for wholesale prices and 8.2 per cent increase in the cost of living.

Thus it is distinctly important that wage levels shall "stay put" for a while if stability is to be achieved in any other price levels. The necessity is to avoid a vicious circle in which wages, industrial prices, and farm prices chase each other up a ruinous spiral.

There is some prospect that if this circle can be broken at any point the spiral can, to some measure, be held in check. That is the hope in what is left of the Administration price control bill as it came from the House committee. There ought to be efforts on the House floor and in the Senate to add some really effective restraints on farm prices and wage levels.

But if the bill should pass in its present form its enforcement would operate to limit corporation profits and to check the rise in the cost of living. These two effects would complete the removal of any shadow of argument for further wage increases. And they would complete the justification for demanding that governmental price supports for farm commodities be withdrawn.

Canada already has led the way in price regulation with a statute enacted last month to take effect November 17. That law applies to prices of all kinds of goods and services, including agricultural prices, and it sets wage ceilings at the maximum paid between 1926 and 1940, with provision for possible automatic rises on the basis of increases in living costs.

Protests on the rise of prices of food, clothing, and other items are becoming widespread in the United States. They should be heard in Congress. The time to prevent inflation is before it arrives. The House and Senate should take the committee bill as the very minimum of price regulation to be adopted in the United States and should, if possible, add to its scope and strength. Above all, the law-makers should act quickly.

Candor Has Its Charm

As Mr. Pepys has recorded for us, people managed to smile, even to laugh now and then, in the midst of the great Fire of London, when all their homes were in danger and all their "good goods" in the streets. In a world a-fire today people find among the rewards of courage an occasion now and then to smile. The latest has been provided by the man or men who wrote the note the Japanese Foreign Office dispatched to Panama in protest against Panamanian rulings that interfere with Japanese business in that small country. This note hits a high spot in official frankness when it says:

> Such an attitude on the part of the Panama Government appears to be motivated by a desire to drive Japanese residents out of areas close to the Panama Canal, which is greatly regretted by the Japanese Government.

It is just possible that credit for this gem should go to the translators who cast the note into English for the American press. Yet it says no more than an American would read between the lines of a more adroit statement. And at a time when American-Japanese relations are somewhat strained, such disarming ingenuousness in Tokyo would seem almost soothing.

P. R. versus X

One of the objections that has been put forth most frequently against the proportional representation (or P. R.) system of voting, now in use in eight cities of the United States, is the length of time required to count the vote after the election. In New York City, in 1937, the first year of P. R., the count required four weeks. In the subsequent election, two years later, when officials were more familiar with the system, the time was reduced to ten days.

Now, Cambridge, Massachusetts, home of Harvard University, is instituting P. R. A new City Council was elected last week by proportional representation and a count is in process. Experts say it will take from one to two weeks to finish it. The old-school politicians in Cambridge sigh over the time consumed in weighing the numerical preferences of each voter. If a simple X had been placed on each ballot by the preferred candidate's name, as in the past, they add, the result would have been known in a few hours.

It is not, however, as a time-saver that P. R. has been introduced, but as a means of obtaining representation for every important political group or party—minority as well as majority—in city councils. Yet even in the matter of time, P. R. is not the sole laggard. Last year in Massachusetts, when the vote for Governor was close, the losing candidate demanded and obtained a recount, which, under court auspices, took until December 16. Thus, it was nearly six weeks, under the X-mark system itself before the voters knew who was to be their Governor. Similar situations occurred in Kansas, Missouri and other Western States.

Today, while the P. R. count progresses steadily across the river in Cambridge, a recount has been ordered in the contest for Mayor of Boston, with several other recounts scheduled in the City Council races—all conducted under the familiar X-mark system. It will be interesting to see whether the P. R. in Cambridge or the recount in Boston takes longer.

Hitler's Challenges

The peoples of the free countries have ceased paying much attention to Hitler's words; they are dealing instead with his acts. But that task may be speeded by noticing two challenges in his beer hall speech.

One is his treatment of the matter of shooting at American ships. In one place he said his commanders had been instructed to fire only when fired upon and in another that he had ordered the torpedoing of any ship carrying supplies to his enemies. Apparently this means that the Nazis will shoot at any merchant vessel (they don't ask what it may be carrying) but will leave American warships alone unless they try to stop this ocean outlawry. This is quibbling. It would leave Americans the "choice" of stopping aid to Britain or standing by to see it sunk. They have already rejected both lines of retreat.

Hitler's second challenge deals with the same subject—supplies. Even while announcing that he will risk war with the United States to stop supplies, he scoffs at the amount of those supplies. He is trying to deal with whatever concern his people may have over the no-longer concealable fact that America is resolved to deliver the supplies. Citing fantastic figures of Russian losses, he declares "the industry of our democracies cannot replace them in the next years."

He ridiculed "silly attempts of certain Americans to create dreams of fear in Germany through threats and plans for gigantic armaments." Answering the warning that there are "125,000,000 human beings in America," he says: "Territory which today works for us includes more than 250,000,000." We need not accept Hitler's assertions. But it would be well for Americans to recognize that armaments—not "plans for gigantic armaments"—are required to meet this challenge. Hitler is still ahead in the battle of production. What will America do about it?

Our Readers Say—

Brazil: Democracy in a State of Emergency

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Brazil is—if we can say so—a real democracy in a state of emergency. This state of emergency precludes, of course, certain facilities, mainly to the more well-to-do classes and imposes certain obligations upon the working classes. But is not this the kind of political status compatible with present-day world conditions?

The Brazilian people in general feel safe under President Vargas and the passive resistance and even semi-hostility which at a time was shown towards him by a large part of the conservative classes is now almost non-existent. In Brazil perhaps the same feeling toward Senhor Vargas was entertained in financial circles as was felt in the United States toward President Roosevelt some five years ago.

President Vargas won by his own efforts the respect of all Brazilians. Shortly after the 1930 revolution there was a tendency to ridicule him by calling him depreciative nicknames or by telling funny stories about him. Later on this feeling was replaced by one of distrust. Today the feeling is one of friendship, respect, and true human sympathy. We feel that he is a real statesman, that his Americanism is sincere and that his goal is the true improvement of life and business conditions in Brazil.

Brazil is a vast country of relatively small population (the 1939 census results so far known indicate about 42,000,000); of rather difficult climatic and geographical problems (an excessively lengthy coast without exit towards the West); racial descendency from white, Negro and Indian. Considering these difficulties (from which Argentina, for instance, is free), our efforts—especially in these recent years—are rather important. On the same latitudinal line there is nothing comparable to our cities of Rio and San Paulo. Although life in the tropics is exuberant, development is slow.

Brazil was fortunate to have had, in a way only comparable with the British Victorian period, the lengthy reign of Dom Pedro II, who was a democratic emperor. Thence the humane, the Christian feelings of Brazilian people. We are against violence; foreigners often call us "soft-hearted." We are tolerant and apt to forgive easily.

We have a real esteem for our American brothers. We love Portugal and the Portuguese, but we feel that time is now come for them to follow us, not we to follow them. We laugh at General Franco's proclamations. We hate bolshevism but do not believe in crusades against it. We hate all forms of tyranny.

We consider that our Army is doing excellent work for the country by educating and disciplining the people, by endeavoring to fill our military needs for possible serious obligations. We consider that the Army and the Navy are perhaps the only public service which cannot be delegated to foreigners; this confers to them a sacred character. We feel that present times exact rather soldierly governments and President Vargas is giving the Army the utmost prestige.

These are reactions of one of Brazil's "average citizens." EZIO PINTO MONTEIRO

Rio de Janeiro

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Undefeated China

China—there she sprawls, as unconquered as the sea whose shores are seized by puny invaders.

Japan's mechanized millions have not defeated China. They have not even equaled the feats of horsemen who came in clouds out of Mongolia and Manchuria to rule this immemorial land for a season.

Not only has China survived after four years of bombing and destruction, but China grows stronger while Japan weakens.

Again the outside world wonders, and seeks explanations. Some of the most revealing reasons are given in descriptions of China itself—soft as water but unyielding as the tide.

Every book on China in the current cycle gravitates naturally to the names of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his intrepid wife, Mayling Soong, the unifiers of Free China.

In THE CHINA OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK (Boston: World Peace Foundation. $2:40), Paul M. A. Linebarger presents a thoroughgoing analysis of the governmental framework. China's diffuseness of political control is graphed. From the graphs it is easily seen how General Chiang, without assuming the highest political titles, has made his influence predominant. His career has centered on the battlefield. Yet he understands China and knows how to bring order out of its chaos.

With Occidental zeal for charts, Professor Linebarger presents a picture of China that is somewhat misleading unless the reader takes full note of the author's textual reservations. China resists rigid molds in government, preferring to seethe in an amorphous mass. That very shapelessness goes far toward accounting for China's ability to survive and function even after most of its industrial centers, cities, and seacoasts have been lopped off.

A portrayal of human China is given by Winifred Galbraith. Her IN CHINA NOW (New York: Morrow. $2:50), at times equals the best of Pearl Buck's descriptive narrative.

Individual Chinese under the ordeal of war come alive in a sequence of unrelated vignettes that make up the book. Miss Ni, the Spinster of the Parish, breaks Chinese tradition by setting up a home of her own. Overcoming timidity and physical handicaps, she learns to serve China at war. The pathos of her experiences is told tenderly and with restraint.

Although not of sustained quality, the book gives a rare and intimate portrait of China as it is. Even so, the author says the shadows have not been stroked in as heavily as they might have been with complete accuracy. Madame Chiang Kai-shek appears in these pages during a characteristic moment in her ceaseless work for China.

THE SOONG SISTERS, by Emily Hahn (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $3), is a full length portrait of the three most famous women in China. While Madame Chiang is best known, Mesdames Sun Yat-sen and H. H. Kung play their quieter roles in a family that spans the development of modern China under the Republic. R. H. S.

The One He's Interested In Right Now

Room in Claverly Street

But what, she asked, do you use the room for?

That is a difficult question to answer (I said). It is a sort of overflow place, a safety-valve for the whole house. More houses need such a room, a spot, let us say, where one goes if other spots become congested or uninhabitable. Children use it, let us say, because it is a good place to wrestle in, but it is likewise a good room to sulk in, or to sing in. It is an ideal room for throwing pillows. It is a splendid room for private duels or general combats. But that, Madam, is only the beginning of what the room is used for.

It is a room to keep the goldfish in. They are on a small black stand, in a sheltered nook, and they have worked out a formula with several snails and a large body of green vegetable matter, so that they require only a glassful of water and a little food on alternate days. I feel confident they like the room. It is the room for the dog, too. When the world gets too much for Spot he retreats there. It is the guest room; it is this more in theory than in practice, but at any rate it is available for guests.

But, she said, I do not understand. How do you furnish such a room?

In furnishing such a room it is more important what you leave out than what you put in. In its own right, I think, it is a pleasant room. There is a mulberry tree outside, for much of the beauty of any room, you understand, is what its windows look out upon. Inside, the room is admirable for its empty spaces. The walls are of knotty pine, which eliminates pictures (which fall and break). On the floor is brown linoleum. The furniture—well, there are a black chair that graduated from Wellesley, and a hand-me-down wicker chair, and a table painted yellow that used to be a kitchen table ever so long ago. The room, you might say, has furnished itself. Besides these things, and lamps, and built-in bookshelves all about, there is really little furniture, if you except the goldfish. The draperies on the big windows are a luscious, chocolate color, like the muddy Mississippi or a buffalo wallow, that are indescribably refreshing on a hot afternoon.

I am not sure I understand, she said.

* * *

Perhaps, Madam (I continued), you will get a better idea if I say there is a small rug. It is, oddly enough, a Persian rug. It is the only place in the house where someone under twelve can run, jump on the rug, and slide to heart's content. It is our Flying Carpet. Does that make it any clearer? I forgot to say also that there are a pine desk and a typewriter in a protected corner; so it is a study, too; and drop leaves along the ledges of the windows on two sides of the room, which can be pulled up or let down. These are always pulled up, and covered with homework, geological specimens, broken machinery, colored liquids in bottles, and an occasional lesser article of clothing. Over in the corner, under the yellow table, there is nearly always an electrical mechanism or an invention, waiting to be perfected.

Did I mention that in the far corner, by the door to the washroom, there is a blue chair, usually with three dolls on it? And possibly I forgot to say that up over the bookcase is a line of shelf space that contains all sorts of objects. Then again, under the bookcases, are cupboards with pine doors. These cupboards are packed with treasure-trove, too closely packed. Have you ever, Madam (I asked), attempted to tear prey from a hungry lion? No? But if you had, you would know what to expect if you told a child that a certain old doll, or an embroidery outfit, or a broken plumbing fixture, might possibly be discarded. Even though these cupboard doors are hard to close they are nice doors, with brass knobs.

That is the kind of room it is. Long ago it used to be a porch with roses on it. It has been expanded and inclosed since then. Roses still nod and bloom in summer outside. Inside all the porch reminders have gone save one. I had almost forgotten this. It is the door into the dining room. It is really one of the best things about the whole affair. This door was built against storms and rain and has weather stripping all about, and when it is banged shut, seals off the room like a stopper in a bottle. It is hard to hear anything through this door. Calls to parties or ice cream pass through readily enough, but some strange static makes it almost impervious to calls to chores, or bedtime. The door locks, too. This makes the room a perfect retreat from the radio or from children; or, putting it the other way round, it makes it a splendid retreat from grown-ups. In the latter case it becomes a pirates' den, or a lady's bower, or a fo'c'sle, or the Chateau d'If, or simply an uninhabited island swarming with fiddler crabs.

Now this door (I continued), if it were solid wood, might give you a feeling of loneliness and solitude. It might be confoundedly uncomfortable. But this ideal door, being a porch door, is of glass, lightly curtained so you can see obscurely from your desert island into the comfortable room beyond where Myrtie is setting supper. There is a great truth there (I said). The Land of Heart's Desire should always have a connecting door to a good dinner table. Have I made myself plain, Madam? That is what the room is used for.

* * *

Ah, she said, we used to have such a room. Many years ago we played in it, Beth and Bunny and I. There were horsehide trunks in the corner, and hickory nuts waiting for a cold night and a crackling fire, and old hoop-skirts, and a scythe-sword carried at Lexington. And in the room was a box full of yellow letters. They were love letters, I think; but what did we care for love at that age? We merely wanted postage stamps. Time deals so even with the greatest romance. That was our room. Only we called it the Attic.

Now (I said) you understand me perfectly! That is what this room is, only it is downstairs. It is our most valuable room. It is our most modern invention. It is our Downstairs Attic. RICHARD LEE STROUT

Mirror of World Opinion

Bomber's Barbecue

When a British bomber blasted a war plant in the Danish town of Skive recently, Goebbels, in a panic of understatement, issued a communique saying that no damages were done except that a cow had been hit. The local paper, *Skive Folkeblad*, dutifully carried the communique, then commented simply: "The cow burned for four days."—*Bulletin From Britain.*

The Wide Horizon

A Paper University

By Irene Armstrong

For the ninth successive year the doors of a unique university have opened on the Washington bank of the Columbia River, not far from Portland, Oregon. There the Camas Paper School is blazing a trail in industrial education—through one of the most novel institutions of learning in the world.

Its campus is grass-carpeted and rose-landscaped; its faculty consists of professors and lecturers; its laboratory is one of the best equipped in the country; it is co-educational and it issues diplomas to those who have finished the required courses.

There its similarity to other colleges ends. For at Camas there is no tuition, no book or "lab" fees. The ivy-covered buildings are not "dorm" or administration quarters, but rather great storage tanks. One of the mightiest of rivers flows past its grounds yet the school does not possess a rowing crew, nor baseball or basketball or football teams. Fraternities and sororities? Not in the accepted meaning of the word although many of its students belong to pulp and paper unions. And when the day of graduation comes, there is no concern on the part of students about securing jobs, because already they are on the pay roll of their alma mater—the world's largest specialty paper mill.

* * *

This college or "university" as it is often called was the outcome of the desire of workers of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation at Camas to extend their knowledge of the paper industry. It was quickly furthered by the huge plant's management. Within a short time it was recognized that the real success of the school called for the establishment of a broad course of investigation, experimentation and study into all fields of the industry. The manufacture of a great variety of specialty papers from the mill's own production of ground wood, unbleached sulphite, bleached sulphite, sulphate and semi-bleached sulphate pulp offers a current curriculum which is difficult if not impossible to duplicate.

The First Year course makes no attempt to specialize. It covers only the elementary and general scope of fundamentals of chemistry, physics, electricity, wood, and its preparation for pulp making; the chief pulping processes, the place of water in pulp and paper making, the screening and bleaching of pulp, the paper machine operation, pulp finishing, paper converting, purchasing and mill management.

In the Second Year attention is riveted on wood preparation, pulp-processing and paper-making. Mill visits and moving pictures, in which students study specific operations already set forth in earlier lectures, form a vital part. The Third Year student depends largely on his own initiative and effort. Lectures are fewer, more formal and are given by outside speakers—authoritative representatives of manufacturers in allied industries. The Fourth Year course covers all types and preparations of paper machines, jordaning and pumps; finishing, converting and shipping of paper; steam, electrical and mechanical departments; and the importance of quality maintenance. Technical control must be mastered in this year.

* * *

Take the case of Roy Miller, who until last June was on the faculty of the Paper School but is now at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving advanced technical training under an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship. When this year at "Tech" is over, young Miller will return to his post at Camas as shop supervisor in the maintenance department of the Crown plant. His first school was his uncle's four-masted schooner. Under a swinging lamp in the captain's cabin this orphaned child learned to read, write and figure. In an emergency, when twelve years of age, he signed on as "able seaman," standing watch at the wheel of the schooner—even though to keep an eye on the compass he had to climb up on a packing box. For more than a decade the lad literally sailed the seven seas, learning much that stood him well in the years to come. Later he received his degree of Bachelor of Science of Mechanical Engineering.

Often a visitor, foreman, dean or student will pause to read a simple notice. It announces the opening of a lecture and study course to assist mill employees in their work and to prepare them for more responsible posts. That "call" of only a few years ago has resulted in a college which today is unparalleled in the combined field of manufacture and erudition.

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